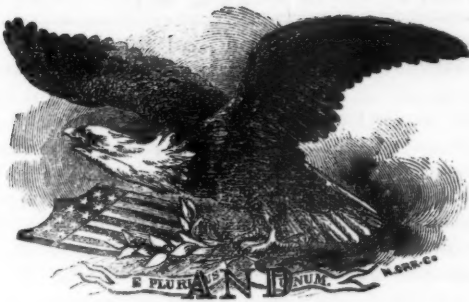


# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

# JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME III.—NUMBER 38.  
WHOLE NUMBER 142.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1866.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.  
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 39 Park Row.

## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF NUMBER THIRTY-EIGHTH.

The War-cloud in Europe.....	597	As Inquiry.....	601
The Army.....	598	Various Naval Matters.....	602
Military and Naval Affairs in Con- gress.....	599	Army and Navy Personnel.....	603
Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.....	599	Quartermaster's Department.....	603
An English View of our Monitors.....	600	Changes in the Subsistence De- partment.....	603
Fifth Regiment United States Artil- lery.....	600	The Pioneer Engine of the New Screw Fleet.....	604
The Third Infantry.....	600	The Inside of Fenianism.....	604
The Reorganization of the Army.....	601	Editorial Paragraphs.....	605
Presentation in the Militia.....	601	Army Gazette.....	606
The Pensacola.....	601	Medical Department.....	607
Abstract of Special Orders since April 27, 1866.....	601	Navy Gazette.....	608
		Militia Department.....	608
		Army Mortality.....	610

## THE WAR CLOUD IN EUROPE.

THEY seem disposed, over the water, to make an all-summer job of the German dispute; and really, so far as time is concerned, a war grand enough to convulse the Continent could be begun, continued and concluded, before Peace Commissioners had got their quills mended. Upon the whole, the news is still warlike. It is true that the story of the London Times about a stormy session of the Austrian Cabinet, and a resolve of the Emperor for war, and the re-calling of the Austrian Minister from Berlin—is found to be a speculator's concoction, designed for "operating" (as lying and stealing are called now-a-days) on the stock market. Still, there are signs of war in the seven days' news, as well as signs of peace. Let us sift them apart and compile them, giving the war news the precedence.

The Italian news is the gravest of all the warlike tidings, and the southerly horizon is the one which, for Austria, looks most menacing. Of course, the whole matter is of Prussian fermenting, and it would be a master-stroke of policy for Prussia to begin the war, as it were, by her ally's marching on the Austrian rear. The moral effect would be, perhaps, even greater than the physical. Not to anticipate events, the question of peace or war in Europe turns very much on another question, whether Italy and Prussia have struck hands in operations against Austria. If they have, it will be extremely hard for Austria to avoid war, whether she like it or not. Because, neither Italy nor Prussia would go into the agreement without a definite and substantial object. With Italy it would be the recovery of Venetia; with Prussia, the possession of the Duchies. Each ally would pledge support until both objects should be accomplished. Now, one can conceive of Austria's consenting to a division of the Duchies, or to Prussia's annexing them both on paying an equivalent of some sort to Austria. But it is inconceivable that Austria would surrender both Venetia and Schleswig-Holstein without a prolonged and terrible war. If Prussia and Italy have made an alliance, therefore, war seems inevitable. On the other hand, if they have not already come to an understanding of this kind, there must be some serious obstacle intervening, which, again, is favorable to peace. There is one chance still for peace, in case Prussia and Italy should coalesce—it is the remonstrance of other European powers at what would be a manifest determination to disturb the balance of power in Europe. That England would so remonstrate is clear; but, unhappily, she would probably stop at words. The position of France would probably settle the whole question. Siding with either party, she would destroy the hopes of the other. But no voice comes from the Tuileries. On the one hand, it is asserted that NAPOLEON suggested to BISMARCK the line of conduct the latter is pursuing, pledging himself to neutrality. On the other hand, and quite as improbably, it is declared that he has warned the Italian Cabinet that he will in no way assist Italy in

case of attack from Austria. Such is the riddle presented to us. The minor German States, in case of alliance between Italy and Prussia for purposes of war, would be almost sure to side with Austria. No predictions, however, are worth much, as to the results of a direct conflict, with Austria on one side, and Prussia and Italy on the other. We are pretty safe in counting up together the forces of Italy and Prussia, hereafter, in any war to which Austria is party. But the comparative military strength of the countries cannot be correctly estimated without trial. Austria could throw the most men into the field, from her great size; but both the troops and the navies of Italy and Prussia are in very good condition.

Now, when we come down to the question of what, as a matter of fact, are the military movements of Austria, Italy and Prussia, we enter a sea of doubt. As for Italy, we find it declared that Italian troops are concentrated in great force in Bologna, and both from Vienna and Berlin we have dispatches alleging that Austria has declared to Prussia her readiness to take the initiative in demobilizing her troops, but that these Italian movements forced her to protect her coast-line and frontiers. We even have a rumor, quickly contradicted, that Italian volunteers had entered Austrian territory, and had a skirmish in or near Rovigo. Passports are to be soon required, or are already, for persons crossing the Austro-Italian frontier. *Per contra*, the Italian government is said to have officially declared to the Western Powers that the rumors of military levies in Italy and concentration of Italian troops upon the Venetian frontier are unfounded. The Paris *Constitutionnel* affirms that Italy has neither made armaments nor effected concentrations of troops. And, indeed, it is Italy who is virtuously indignant, and is remonstrating against Austria for accumulating troops within striking distance of her borders. Everybody, indeed, in Europe, is just now remonstrating. Italy with Austria, Prussia with Austria, Austria with both, and the Federal Diet with all. Even England has remonstrated with Prussia, whose rejoinder was "cold." From Vienna, Berlin and Florence, we hear that each of those belligerent powers would disarm and demobilize its troops if it could only be sure its neighbor would commence simultaneously—like the two clowns in the ring challenging each other to stand the longer on their skulls in the tan, and each waiting for the other to begin. They are all anxious to disarm, but—and that "but" ends the question. For example, an Austrian dispatch delivered at Berlin on the 26th announced that Austria had not immediately begun to disarm on account of fresh complications having arisen with Italy. The concentration of Italian troops at Bologna caused Austria to take precautionary measures, and hence, Florence journals represent that the Austrian government had ordered all the land and naval forces in Venetia to be put on a war footing by the 1st of May, and that an extraordinary concentration of troops was to take place in the province of Rovigo. Moreover, a Vienna paper declares that Austria has definitely determined upon adopting energetic military measures in Venetia. All this looks like anything but disarming. Prussia is performing the same farce, and is said to have declared she could not consider the proposals of Austria for disarmament as serious while she was in arms against Italy, and that Austria must reestablish the *status quo* in Venetia if she expects Prussia to demobilize her troops. To justify the military preparations of Prussia, a Berlin paper says that long ago the military authorities made preparations

for a drill of the Landwehr. Consequently, about forty thousand men of the Landwehr will be assembled for military exercise in a few weeks. As to Italy, she protests that her policy is of the most pacific hue, and Count AREZ is at Vienna asking an explanation of the Austrian warlike moves in Venetia. Meanwhile, a semi-official Berlin paper declares that increased armaments of Austria forbid the disarmament of the Prussian forces. Should Austria attack Italy, Prussia could not consent to see the Italian Army disabled. Austria must reduce her establishment to a peace footing on Italian as well as Prussian frontiers, or must otherwise expect an increase of Prussian armaments. So they go on, while the minor German States wish they would not stand on the order of disarming, but disarm at once.

In spite of all this, the later intelligence wears a somewhat peaceful hue. It is now clear that the Prussian reply of April 21st, to the Austrian note of the 18th, proposing mutual disarming, was in terms pacific, and a Vienna telegram says the Austrian response to the Prussian note of the 21st of April acknowledges with satisfaction its conciliatory character, pointing out, however, that virtually Austria did not arm, but only effected certain movements of troops, as evidence of the peaceful aspect which the relations between the two great German Powers had assumed. Austria had made arrangements for a retrograde movement of her forces concentrated in Bohemia, and officially communicated such arrangements to Prussia. On the 26th, the Paris *Moniteur* and *Constitutionnel* and the Bavarian *Gazette* had agreed that the war-cloud had blown over!

THE echo of Mr. George BANCROFT's funeral gun, discharged in Washington last February, in memory, as was then supposed, of President LINCOLN, seems to have been very promptly heard in Chesham Place. Thence, a fortnight later, Earl RUSSELL, who had been mangled by the shot—for, departing from the ordinary custom of such obsequies, Mr. BANCROFT's piece was well loaded, and no affair of a blank cartridge—sent a return fire. Pausing only three weeks, Mr. BANCROFT blazes away once more on March 23d. His noble adversary makes no response. After waiting impatiently till May 7th, the veteran BANCROFT, finding the enemy's batteries still silent, proclaims himself victor—as indeed he is—flaunts his banners, marches on the captured citadel, and sends a sort of official report to the New York morning papers.

In making some commentary on Mr. BANCROFT's vigorous funeral oration, we took occasion to refer, first, to its remarkable accuracy in statement of fact, and, secondly, to its questionable taste and appropriateness. One is a little anxious to hear how these new developments—this RUSSELL-BANCROFT campaign—may affect the original question. The matter seems to be just where it was before—that is, with a maximum of truth and a minimum of taste to be set down to the account of the distinguished eulogist. One new point, however, appears in his favor. There was a noteworthy impropriety in inviting the embassies of the foreign nations whose "ex-coriation" Mr. BANCROFT had arranged to conduct, to be present on the occasion, to see the operation performed. Mr. BANCROFT says, in his letter replying to the one of Earl RUSSELL, that, "I was asked to address the two Houses of our Congress, and these only. When I learned that the British Minister at Washington was likely to be one of my hearers, I requested Mr. SEWARD to advise him not to be present; and through another friend, I sent him a similar



"message, which he received and perfectly understood." Very clearly, therefore, Mr. BANCROFT has lifted from his own shoulders all burden of personal discourtesy, and has transferred it elsewhere. Either Mr. SEWARD or, more likely, the Committee of Arrangements, was at fault. And as for Sir FREDERICK BRUCE himself, he appears to have been more at fault than anybody, for Mr. BANCROFT declares he gave him a direct and double warning, and told him what he might expect. But Sir FREDERICK would not be denied, and persisted in rushing in, like a moth to a candle. We have before suggested, and now repeat, that it would have been vastly better if the English Ambassador could have offered his seat to Senor ROMERO, who was outside in the hall, not able to enter on account of losing his ticket, and for whom that oration would have been not bitter, but beatific.

So far as the question of courtesy, therefore, goes, Mr. BANCROFT comes off, apparently, with flying colors. Nevertheless, the intrinsic impropriety of uttering impalatable truths, and stirring up controversial opinions, and making of his funeral eulogy a general political disquisition, still lies at Mr. BANCROFT's door. This very interchange of controversy is the best proof of the criticism we make; and we feel that ABRAHAM LINCOLN's character and work could have been eulogized without provoking hostile comment from London to Vienna. This, however, is, perhaps, a matter of small moment. The Americans demurred to the want of fitness in Mr. BANCROFT's brilliant and powerful address, and accepted its assertions as truth. Earl RUSSELL did not join issue in the matter of taste, but endeavored to disprove its statements. In the ensuing tilt the Earl is very badly handled by the eulogist. The former dislikes Mr. BANCROFT's assertion that he, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, had "made haste to send word" through the palaces of Europe that the great Republic was in its agony; that the Republic was no more; "that a headstone was all that remained due by the law of nations to 'the late Union.'" Earl RUSSELL, through Mr. ADAMS, begs to "deny the truth of Mr. BANCROFT's allegations, and refers him to facts of a 'totally opposite character.'" And he adds a general deprecation of "sentiments of irritation and hostility" between America and England.

This, of course, was precisely the opportunity which Mr. BANCROFT wanted. Earl RUSSELL quoted as his "totally opposite" facts, his famous speech in the House of Commons, on the night of May 30, 1861. In that speech he had expressed his "pain and grief" at the war in America, and spoke of "that accursed institution of slavery" as being the cause of all our woes. He declared the exultation with which some members had received the news of the American conflict as "not just or seemly." Unfortunately the batch of official dispatches dictated by Earl RUSSELL on the 6th day of May, 1861, twenty-four days before that speech, condemn him forever. His speech on May 30th, was an effort to atone for his previous dispatches. In the letter to Lord LYONS of May 6th, he declared that whatever might be the result of "what cannot now be designated otherwise than as 'the civil war which has broken out between the several States of the late Union, for the present at least those States have separated into distinct confederacies, and, as such, are carrying on a war against each other.'" He declared that, if "the government of the Northern portion of the late Union possesses the advantages inherent in long-established governments, the government of the Southern portion has, nevertheless, duly constituted itself, and carries on in a regular form the administration of the civil government of the States of which it is composed." And Earl RUSSELL particularly enjoins Lord LYONS "not to make any mystery" of the views of England concerning "the late Union." On the same day EARL RUSSELL encloses this dispatch to Earl COWLEY, and again takes special occasion to call the United States "the States which lately composed the American Union," and again, "the late United States," and again, "the late Union." Now, all this, as documents will prove, took place long before any official action was required of Earl RUSSELL. Fort Sumter was not attacked till the 12th of April, nor surrendered till the 14th. Lord LYONS, on the next day, the 15th, only mentioned the PRESIDENT's resolution to put down the Rebellion by force, and detailed no steps. In fact, so little was contained in the dispatch of Lord LYONS that this

very letter of May 6th, from Earl RUSSELL, begins by declaring that "Her Majesty's government are disappointed in not having received from you by the mail which has just arrived any report of the state of affairs and of the prospects of the several parties with reference to the issue of the struggle."

This whole question we have already discussed at length in the JOURNAL, long ago; and Mr. BEMIS's pamphlets on "Hasty Recognition of Rebel Belligerency" exhausts the whole subject, and puts it beyond dispute. We have referred to it once more because it is one of the most astonishing instances in modern diplomacy of a nation precipitating itself in its eagerness to break the obligations of amity and concord with its neighbor. As for Earl RUSSELL, Mr. BANCROFT easily demolishes his feeble letter of deprecation, and puts him in a far worse light than ever before; and the only wonder is, that, with so feeble a case, the English Premier ventured to discuss the question.

### THE ARMY.

THE Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts in relation to regiments, or detachments of regiments, and all items of Army information of general interest.

DURING the month of April the following regiments have been mustered out of service in the Department of Alabama, viz.: Twenty-first Missouri Volunteer infantry, at Fort Morgan, Mobile Point; Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteer infantry, at Montgomery; One Hundred and Seventy-eighth New York Volunteer infantry, at Montgomery; Seventy-eighth Iowa Volunteer infantry, at Selma; Thirty-fourth New Jersey Volunteer infantry, at Selma; Eighty-sixth U. S. colored infantry, at Mobile; Ninety-seventh U. S. colored infantry, at Mobile; Fortieth and Forty-fourth U. S. colored infantry sent to Chattanooga for muster out. Total number of commissioned officers, 168; enlisted men, 2,985; mustered out of service since organization of the Department, August 11, 1865: commissioned officers, 663; enlisted men, 15,064; this is not including those men who were mustered out of service by reason of expiration of their term of service, disability, etc. During the same period many regiments have been sent out of the Department for muster out. There are now no Volunteer troops serving in this Department.

In compliance with special instruction from Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT, commanding officers of military departments in the Northern and Southern States have discontinued districts in their commands, and have substituted military posts. In consequence of such consolidation the Government has been compelled to honorably discharge nearly forty thousand Volunteers, beside over one hundred major and brigadier-generals, whose services were found of no further benefit to the United States. It is stated on what is deemed reliable authority, that President JOHNSON is considering the propriety of discontinuing the military divisions, departments, and posts, and of discharging all Volunteer organizations, white and colored.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL COOKE, Commanding Department of the Platte, has issued General Orders No. 4, which is in substance as follows: The First battalion Thirteenth infantry will proceed together to Fort Sully. Colonel REEVE, Thirteenth infantry, will command the District of Upper Missouri; Headquarters will be at Fort Sully. One company of the garrison of Fort Randall will encamp or bivouac until further orders, near the mouth of Poise Creek, in the reservation for Santee Sioux, to ensure the inoffensive conduct of the late Sioux prisoners, who, with the rest of their band, are about to be placed there. The Commanding Officer of Fort Wadsworth will select a position, 60 or 80 miles west, on the Emigrant Route toward Fort Rice, on the Missouri, for a camp for one company—the most of which will be mounted—to patrol the road for the protection of emigrants. For the same purpose the commander of Fort Rice will establish a company—chiefly mounted—60 or 80 miles eastward, on the same route. These camps will be kept up as long as emigration continues; or, until cold weather renders it necessary to recall them to their posts. At least two companies, First battalion Thirteenth infantry, will be exclusively employed in marches and mounted patrols on the road beyond the new post in the Black Hills; while the others are chiefly engaged in building the post—with one or two block-houses—for the permanent occupancy of the four companies ordered for its garrison. The commander of the regiment and district will designate the commander and the companies of the garrison. Officers commanding detachments and Summer camps will make carefully detailed reports—through District commanders, of the character of the country they pass, and within twenty miles of established camps, in all that pertains to a military view, and also in regard to agriculture and settlement. It will be the duty of the troops to protect emigrants and settlers in person and property,

it will also be their duty to protect the persons and rights of the Indians. They must preserve peace.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL BRICE's order to all paymasters of the Army has been peremptory that, during the procedure of disbursements, Government funds should be kept by the disbursing officer where the Treasurer's draft had placed them. It is said that but for the violation of this order the Government and all disbursing officers of the Government would be entirely secure by reason of securities in the hands of the Treasurer, left expressly for that purpose. Within the last six months Paymaster C. E. PAULDING had \$4,000,000 from various officers, of which \$300,000 on the 11th of November, and \$100,000 on the 6th of January—four months ago—was all that was drawn upon the recently-suspended Merchants' National Bank of Washington, which it was supposed had been withdrawn for the payment of troops; but there were \$200,000 additional belonging to the Government in that institution. It is claimed that there are securities to cover all the bonds which were legitimately placed there. Paymaster PAULDING, however, has requested an investigation of his conduct by a Commission of Inquiry, and asserts that no money was improperly placed in that bank by himself.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES M. MOORE, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., has been informed that the National Cemetery at Cold Harbor, Virginia, was completed on the 1st of May, and dedicated by a formal raising of the stars and stripes on the staff in the centre of the ground, and the singing of the Star Spangled Banner by those present. This cemetery is situated on the Cold Harbor road, on the farm of Mrs. SLAUGHTER, and about a half-mile from the old Cold Harbor house. It is 234 feet in length by 220 feet in width, and contains one and one-sixth acres. The total number of bodies interred is 1,930; 50 commissioned officers, 1 chaplain, 89 non-commissioned officers, and 545 privates, beside 1,245 remains not yet identified. Through the efforts of Colonel Moore, and the skilful corps of workmen under his direction, the names, rank, and regiment of 685 of the men buried at Cold Harbor are known and a record of them kept at Colonel MOORE's office for reference.

PARAGRAPH 17, of Special Orders No. 211, War Department, A. G. O., dated May 7, 1866, reads as follows: "At the request of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. PAULDING, Additional Paymaster, a Court of inquiry will assemble in this city without delay to investigate the official action and relations of Colonel PAULDING with the Merchants' National Bank of Washington. The Court will express an opinion as to any official delinquency of Colonel PAULDING, and what further action in the case, if any, they deem necessary. Detail for the Court: Brevet Brigadier-General H. J. HUNT, Lieutenant-Colonel Third U. S. artillery; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. GIBSON, Additional Paymaster; Brevet Colonel C. W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers. The junior member will act as Recorder."

The garrison of Fort Monroe, Va., consists of Companies A, B, C, and H, Fifth U. S. artillery, and Companies C, G, and H, of the Twelfth U. S. infantry. Company C of the Twelfth infantry is commanded by Lieutenant TOMPKINS; Company G, by Brevet Major R. H. POND; Company H, by Brevet Major A. THIEMAN. Company A, First battalion Twelfth U. S. infantry, commanded by Captain R. L. BURNETT, is on duty at the Military prison, Camp Hamilton, near Hampton, Va. The troops at Norfolk, Va., are under the command of Brevet Major P. W. STANHOPE, Twelfth U. S. infantry, and consist of three companies of that regiment; Lieutenant JAMES M. MAY being Quartermaster and Lieutenant ROTSON Adjutant of the detachment. Brevet Major H. C. EGBERT is on duty with his company at Norfolk.

THE PRESIDENT has approved the joint resolution declaring that it is the duty and the privilege of Congress to express the gratitude of the Nation to the officers, soldiers, and seamen of the United States, by whose valor and endurance, on the land and on the sea, the Rebellion has been crushed, and its pride and power humbled, and by whose fidelity to the cause of freedom the Government of the people has been preserved and maintained, and by whose orderly return from the fire and blood of civil war to the peaceful pursuits of private life, the exalting and ennobling influence of free institutions upon a Nation has been signally manifested to the world.

MAJOR-GENERAL CANBY, on the 27th ult., ordered that the Nineteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, having been concentrated at Greenville, Louisiana, be immediately mustered out of service at that place, as an entire organization, its services being no longer required. The regiment was ordered immediately upon muster-out, as above, to proceed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, (reporting to the Chief Mustering officer of the State) for payment and final discharge.

MAJOR JAMES GLEASON, Assistant Quartermaster, has returned from an inspection tour over the battle-fields of Northern Virginia. Along the line of the Orange and



Alexandria Railroad, from Alexandria to the Rappahannock, about a thousand graves of United States soldiers were discovered, and in Culpepper alone upward of three thousand were found. It is intended to remove all the remains lying north of the Rappahannock to the cemetery at Arlington, and to locate a National Cemetery somewhere in Culpepper county for those buried south of that river.

The Headquarters of the Seventeenth infantry, General HEINTZELMAN, and headquarters of the Second battalion, Major BOOTES, is established at San Antonio, Texas. Headquarters of the Third battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel MASON, is at Galveston. The First battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel PLIMPTON, is not yet assigned. Four hundred recruits for the Fourth and Sixth cavalry, arrived at Galveston, Texas, on the 23th of April. They were at once forwarded to their regiments.

The failure of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington, D. C., on Friday of last week, will doubtless result in a loss to the Government of over \$500,000. It appears that Government securities to the above amount were deposited in that Bank, the greater part of which was deposited by and subject to the control of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. PAULDING, Additional Paymaster U. S. A.

COLONEL E. W. WYNKOOP, Special Indian Agent at Fort Laramie, Kansas, reports to the Commissioner of the Indian Bureau that mail travelling without an escort across the Plains is now attended with no danger, the Indians along the various routes being peaceably disposed. The agent expresses the opinion that, if the Government will only fulfil its pledges, the Indians hitherto hostile will continue to comply with the provisions of recent treaties.

SURGEON-GENERAL J. K. BARNES has received letters from the Professor of Surgery in the University of Berlin, from several medical inspectors of the French and English Army, and from many distinguished foreign medical men, speaking in the highest terms of Circular No. 6, Surgeon-General's Office, and also of the importance of the proposed Medical and Surgical History of the War.

The Chief Mustering Officer of the military division in which the following named regiments are serving, report that the mustering-out will be completed by June 1st, they having been ordered to be mustered out of the service: Thirty-seventh Illinois infantry, Third and Fourth Michigan infantry, Twelfth Illinois cavalry, Eighteenth New York cavalry, and Fourth Wisconsin cavalry.

The work of removing the dead interred on the Bull Run battle-field has been commenced, under the supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel M. I. LUDINGTON, Quartermaster, Department of Washington. The remains of about two hundred of those who fell along the banks of Bull Run have already been collected, and will be reinterred either at Arlington or Winchester.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Indiana, is announced as principal dépôt for the Quartermaster's Department in place of City Point, Virginia, which post is discontinued. Captain R. C. RUTHERFORD, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to duty as Dépôt Quartermaster, with rank, pay and emoluments of Colonel.

The Quartermaster's Department has been instructed to furnish to discharged soldiers of the First Army corps (General HANCOCK'S), who desire to go to other points than those where they were enrolled, transportation to such points, but in no case to furnish it in excess of the cost to place of enrolment.

MEDICAL purveyors and other medical officers will in future be required to forward to Surgeon-General's Office, immediately after each transfer, a certified invoice of medical and hospital property turned over to officers of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. M. MOORE, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., has selected a site for a National burial-ground at "Seven Pines," on the Peninsula, and the workmen are now engaged in laying it out.

THE U. S. A. Transit Hospital, on the Battery, New York, has been discontinued, the buildings having been turned over to the Metropolitan Board of Health to be used as a cholera hospital.

GENERAL SICKLES reports affairs gradually improving in South Carolina. The labor question is well settled, and the lawless operations in the northwestern portion of the State have ceased.

FORT Garland, Colorado Territory, has been assigned to the District of New Mexico command by the General Commanding the Department of the Missouri.

THE War Department has suspended the payment of over one hundred discharged officers who have failed to make the proper returns.

THE Military District of Indiana has been discontinued by command of Major-General ORD, commanding Department of the Ohio.

#### MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

THE Senate has done nothing the past week except to pass a bill to pay JOHN ERICSSON \$13,930, for services in planning the war steamer *Princeton*, and a bill to restore Commander CHARLES HUNTER to his former rank in the Navy. Mr. GRIMES, in introducing the latter bill, explained that in the early part of the war, Commander HUNTER pursued a blockade-runner, and run her ashore and captured her on the coast of Cuba, within a marine league of the island. The Spanish Government took umbrage at this, as a violation of neutrality laws, and Commander HUNTER was cashiered at its demand.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported, with an amendment, the bill to provide for a better organization of the Pay Department of the Navy.

The bill to provide for the payment of quartermaster's stores and subsistence supplies, supplied to the Army of the United States, has passed to a third reading. It provides for the payment, on the recommendation of the Quartermaster and Commissary-General, of the claims of loyal persons for stores furnished, to an amount not exceeding \$500, for which they hold proper vouchers, or in regard to which they can furnish satisfactory proof. Claims exceeding \$500 are to be sent to the Court of Claims.

Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution for the publication of the official history of the Rebellion, which was referred to the Military Committee.

The House of Representatives has passed, by a vote of 116 to 11, the bill reviving the grade of General, after a debate in which a number of members gave eloquent expression to their appreciation of the services of General GRANT, for whom the new office is unquestionably intended. The following is the bill passed:

That the grade of General of the Army of the United States be and the same is hereby revived, and the President is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a General of the Army of the United States, to be selected from among those officers in the military service of the United States most distinguished for courage, skill and ability; who, being commissioned as General, may be authorized, under the direction and during the pleasure of the President, to command the Armies of the United States.

Sec 2. And be it further enacted, That the pay proper of the General shall be \$400 per month, and his allowances in all other respects shall be the same as were allowed to the Lieutenant-General by the second section of the act approved February 29, 1864, entitled "An act reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General in the United States Army;" and the said General may select for his Chief of Staff a Brigadier-General from among the officers of the Army holding that rank, and may appoint upon his staff such number of Aids, not exceeding six, as he may judge proper, who shall each have the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry.

The allowances in this bill to a General, and the emoluments, are precisely those which are provided in the bill creating the grade of Lieutenant-General. The pay proper of the General is increased by this bill over that of a Lieutenant-General, from \$270 per month, which is now the pay of a Lieutenant-General, to \$400 per month; thereby increasing the pay of a General over that of a Lieutenant-General \$130 per month, or \$1,560 per year. The monthly receipts of the Lieutenant-General now, from all sources under the act creating the office, are \$1,340. The monthly receipts of the General from all sources under this bill will be \$1,470, making the increased pay of the General over that of the Lieutenant-General, as already stated, \$130 per month. The yearly receipts of the Lieutenant-General from all sources, including allowances, commutations, rations, forage, and everything, are \$16,080 per annum. The yearly receipts of the General from all sources, under this bill, will be \$17,640, an increase of \$1,560 per annum in favor of the General over the Lieutenant-General.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, asked unanimous consent to report a bill to allow Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT a Secretary, with the rank, sea-pay and allowances of a Lieutenant of the Navy. He explained the necessity for it, saying that that eminent and conspicuous officer had no staff, and had to attend personally to all his correspondence, although his eyesight had become very much impaired. Unanimous consent was given, and the bill was reported and passed. The measure is one of such manifest justice that the only wonder is that it has not been thought of before. The Senate can hardly refuse its endorsement to the bill.

The following joint resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, That the Congress of the United States of America has learned with deep regret of the attempt made upon the life of the Emperor of Russia by an enemy of emancipation. The Congress send their greeting to his Imperial Majesty and the Russian nation, and congratulate the twenty millions of serfs upon the providential escape from danger of the Sovereign to whose head and heart they owe the blessings of their freedom.

To the Military Committee was referred a joint resolution to provide that all persons who have performed meritorious services as officers or enlisted men in the Army or Navy of the United States for a period of not less than two years during the late Rebellion, if possessing the other qualifications now prescribed by law shall be eligible to appointment to the United States Military Academy until 24 years of age, and to the United States Naval Academy until 21 years of age; and where they served less than two years to be eligible until 23 and 20 years respectively.

The vote rejecting Mr. SCHENCK'S Army bill was reconsidered, and the bill recommitted to the Military Committee.

The Speaker presented a message from the President in answer to resolution of the 23d of April, with a report from the Secretary of War, stating it to be incompatible with the public interest to communicate the report by General SMITH and JAMES T. BRADY of their investigation at New Orleans. It was laid on the table.

The Senate bill for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery, was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice, and, on the motion of Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. KELLEY presented a memorial from merchants and citizens of Philadelphia, praying that the officers and men of the *Kearsarge* be rewarded for the destruction of the *Alabama*, as recommended by the Secretary of the Navy.

A resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Claims to inquire into the fairness and propriety of the distribution of the rewards offered for the arrest of JEFFERSON DAVIS and the conspirators to murder President LINCOLN.

#### MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The constitution of this Order provides that the officers of the various commanderies shall be elected on the first Wednesday in May of each year. In accordance with the above provision, at a stated meeting of Commandery No. 1, of the State of Pennsylvania, M. O. L. U. S., held on the 2d inst., at the Headquarters of the Order, Philadelphia, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

Commander—Major-General GEORGE CADWALADER.  
Senior Vice-Commander—Captain JAMES MADISON FREALEY, U. S. Navy.  
Junior Vice-Commander—Brigadier-General GEORGE H. CROSMAN, U. S. Army.  
Recorder—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel SAM. B. WYLLIE MITCHELL, M. D.  
Correspondent—Brigadier-General JOSHUA T. OWEN.  
Treasurer—Brevet Brigadier-General HORATIO G. SICKEL.  
Chancellor—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES COLLINS, M. D.

Chaplain—Rev. JOHN J. POMEROY, D. D.  
Council—Commodore HENRY K. HOFF, U. S. N.; Major General WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, U. S. A.; Rear Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, U. S. N.; Brevet Brigadier-General WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE, U. S. A.; Captain GEORGE PORTER HOUSTON, U. S. Marine Corps.

A meeting of Commandery No. 1, State of New York, was held on the same evening, in the City of New York, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Commander—Vice-Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT, U. S. N.  
Senior Vice-Commander—Major-General H. E. DAVIES.  
Junior Vice-Commander—Brevet Major-General M. T. McMAHON.  
Recorder—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. SLIPPER.  
Correspondent—Major-General ALFRED PLEASANTON, U. S. A.  
Treasurer—Captain W. C. CHURCH.  
Chancellor—Brigadier-General JAMES H. VAN ALLEN.  
Council—Brevet Brigadier-General CHARLES G. HALPINE; Captain DANIEL AMMEN, U. S. N.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. FORD KENT, U. S. A.; Captain JOHN L. WORDEN, U. S. N.; Brevet Colonel HORATIO C. KING.

The name of Admiral FARRAGUT was received with great applause. In accepting the position tendered him, the Admiral spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—I am grateful for the compliment and honor you have conferred upon me, and accept the office of Commander of this Order with pleasure, although with some misgivings as to the manner in which the duties imposed upon me will be performed. I have always been unwilling to accept any position the duties of which I could not satisfactorily perform. My time is much occupied, and even if I am not able to attend all the meetings of the Order I shall still do my best to further its interests. But as you have given me two able Lieutenants to make good any shortcomings of mine, I trust that I shall not disappoint your just expectations. If I do, the remedy is in your hands, and I presume you will hasten to apply it.

His closing remarks were received with renewed applause.

This order is in a very flourishing condition, and already numbers among its companies many of the most distinguished officers and ex-officers of our Army and Navy. A Commandery has been started in Washington, D. C., and also one in Maine. All applications for membership should be addressed to the Recorder of the Commandery of the State in which the applicant resides. Application for charters should be addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. WYLLIE MITCHELL, northwest corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

THE Council of the city of Boston offer a premium of three hundred dollars for the design for a monument to be erected in honor of those citizens who have fallen during the late war. The monument is to be erected on the Boston Common.



## AN ENGLISH VIEW OF OUR MONITORS.

COMMANDER SCOTT'S PLAGIARIZED COMPRESSOR.

"An old Pacific Cruiser" sends a letter to the *London Mechanics' Magazine*, of April 13th, with a drawing, which is entirely accurate, exposing Commander SCOTT's plagiarism of our Monitor gun carriage and compressor. He says:

"A paper was recently read at the Institution of Naval Architects, by Commander SCOTT, on working heavy ordnance, in which he says: 'ERICSSON's plan of mounting heavy broadside guns has reached the Admiralty, and may show a superiority which I do not expect. It contains nothing like the compressor I have described, and which I believe so essential in absorbing the recoil from the gun's carriage.' I therefore beg to enclose you a sketch of the Monitor's gun-carriages, which I received in 1864, with drawings of their turrets, etc., from America. It will be seen that the compressor here is the same as the one adopted by Captain SCOTT. This compressor has been in use by the Americans ever since their first attempts to work heavy guns in Monitors. Captain SCOTT appears to think that we were ahead of the Americans in guns, but not in gun-carriages, but that now he has come forward with the American carriages and appliances as his idea, we are to find ourselves superior to them in gun-carriages at least. I can only hope it may be so, but I think they gained that experience in warfare with heavy ordnance which it will take us some time to come up to, particularly as long as the authorities are against the heaviest ordnance worked in turrets. As I see our first-born big gun has come to an untimely end at Shoeburyness, I fear we shall have to wait some time before we can boast of a family of big guns and carriages to work them on to compete with the American family of the same calibre.

The writer then goes on to speak as follows of our *Monadnock*:

"Having observed, in recent numbers of the *Mechanics' Magazine*, your 'Notes on American Monitors,' it may be acceptable to your readers if I give the following extract from a letter just received from the *Narcissus's* frigate at Montevideo, which gives the following description of the *Monadnock*: 'We were all much struck with the *Monadnock*. I must tell you what I was able to pick up on my visit to her here. In the first place, at the distance from which we lay at anchor from her (about half a mile), she showed simply two turrets, two funnels, and a little bit of a mast, with a lower and topsail yard upon it, and a few boats hoisted up on tall iron davits about 8 feet or 10 feet out of water, but ship's side there was none; a few booby hatches appeared to rise from the water in the neighborhood of these turrets, but as to going into action against a thing like that!—why, the only things you could aim at were the turrets, and one felt that, if they were stout enough to resist your shot, it was a waste of time.

"The officers declared there was plenty of fresh air, and it certainly felt like it below. In the roads of Montevideo they could not keep their scuttles out, as the water was washing over the deck, but they said they usually could in harbor. Their scuttles are in the deck, and not in the ship's sides; they give a very fair light; they were round bull's-eye scuttles, quite small, and the glass was on the lower part. The first lieutenant told me it would take an additional weight of 700 tons to sink her altogether. With reference to her sea-going qualities, her officers professed and seemed honestly to entertain, a perfect confidence in them, had not the slightest fear about going down South by Magellan's Straits, nor were they at all solicitous to know what weather we had experienced who had just returned from that direction (Falklands). I afterward spoke to the American Admiral here about her sea-going qualities, and he spoke very highly of them, having accompanied her down to the Havannah, or part of the way, in the same ship he is in here now, the *Susquehanna* (an American paddle-wheel steamer bigger than the *Terrible*). He told me that they had met with bad weather, blowing very hard in their teeth, and a good deal of sea, but that the Monitor seemed to be going on all right enough, and wishing to close her, he desired his engineer to go on as hard as he could, but still the iron-clad kept ahead, and on complimenting the captain of her afterward found that he was ignorant of there having been any bad weather; he said that his vessel had just steamed easily all the time, and he thought nothing of it. Well, looking on that vessel, and speculating on a row with Jonathan, I asked myself what would be the result of a match between her, and say *Warrior*, *Minotaur*, or any of Mr. REED's square-box ships. I know of no vessel we have which mounts a gun throwing about 600 pounds in each projectile, and that not a long bolt but a spherical shot. Have we a 300-pounder serviceable in any ship? I'm sure I do not know but whereas the *Monadnock* must hit her adversary every time, either in her strong port or in her weak, the other craft has only got the two turrets to fire at, and my opinion is that they (the turrets) would successfully resist our shot, and I am not at all sure that even the strongest of any of our iron-clads would resist the *Monadnock's* guns. The French officers here are much struck by the appearance and evident business capabilities of the *Monadnock*, and take a desponding view of the chances of any other vessel against her. I think that at all events out here the intelligence and feeling of the service are in favor of the turret system of arming vessels to carry very heavy guns, such as are necessary to destroy iron-clads, and with which important contests must be decided. If turret-ships fast cruisers can be built, so much the greater gain; if they can be built "commodious vessels," so much the better for those who have to serve in them: but that Captain COLES's system is the one that will eventually come into use, and by which great issues must be decided by sea, I feel convinced of. I think the Yankees are perfectly right in submerging their vessels in the way they have done, and I know every one must see the advantage; but who in peace time will care to command such a craft, or serve in her? For purposes for which men-of-war are principally used, display of flags, show of force, etc., in fact everything but actual fighting, or putting your crotchery head against the iron point of an iron-clad, wooden ships are perfectly suitable, but other

fellows must be kept ready in case anything serious does spring up.

Such is the opinion of one unprejudiced, writing from Montevideo, and I think a most valuable one; but at the same time that we are receiving these opinions of the *Monadnock*, we also read in the *Times* great puffs as to the *Favos*, one of Mr. REED's iron-clad boxes, going out to the Pacific to represent the iron-clad power of Great Britain, in comparison with the *Monadnock*. One has 4 1-2 inch plates, maximum thickness, the other 12 1-2-inch plates; one has a broadside of four 6 1-4-ton guns; the other, four 19-ton guns throwing 500-pound spherical shot. The comparison appears ridiculous. We can only hope they may not have occasion to test their relative strengths.

A correspondent of *Engineering*, of April 20, 1866, alludes to the same subject, saying:

"It is certainly a circumstance which needs explanation to find any man, at this time of day, putting forward as his own a contrivance so widely known as the compressor of ERICSSON, and which has been used in his Monitors and other vessels during the late American war; and I should be glad to learn what Commander SCOTT has to say upon this subject. Nor does it speak much for the intelligence or information of the Admiralty to find it now testing, as a novel contrivance, the worn-out devices of other countries. The fault of this compressor is that the screws by which the compressor is released to enable the gun to be brought forward are so tightly jammed in the case of heavy guns, and it becomes so difficult to release them, that the fire is necessarily slow. But this fault is completely remedied by ERICSSON's last improvement. I hope Commander SCOTT will be able to show that he has not been seeking to attract the public admiration of this country by dressing himself up in ERICSSON's old clothes.

"I enclose a description and section of ERICSSON's compressor taken from Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL's book on 'Naval Architecture,' in order that those who are familiar with Commander SCOTT's plan may be enabled to discern the closeness of the unacknowledged imitation."

## FIFTH REGIMENT U. S. ARTILLERY.

The following is a roster of the Fifth regiment U. S. Artillery for the month of April:

Henry S. Burton, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army, commanding regiment Fort Monroe, Virginia; Bennett H. Hill, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army, commanding post Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas; Francis N. Clarke, Major and Brevet Colonel U. S. Army, ordered to duty Department of Florida; William Hays, Major and Brevet Colonel U. S. Army, Executive Officer, Fort Monroe, Va.; George W. Getty, Major and Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army, Major-General Volunteers, Texas; James W. Piper, First Lieutenant, Regimental Adjutant, Fort Monroe, Va.; T. P. McElrath, First Lieutenant, Regimental Quartermaster, Fort Monroe, Va.

A COMPANY.—Emory Upton, Captain and Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army, awaiting orders; C. P. Muhlenberg, First Lieutenant and Brevet Major U. S. Army, commanding company, Fort Monroe, Va.; H. H. Baldwin, First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain U. S. Army, with company, Fort Monroe, Va.; James E. Wilson, Second Lieutenant, with company, Fort Monroe, Va.; Edmund L. Zalinski, Second Lieutenant, with company, Fort Monroe, Va.

B COMPANY.—H. A. Du Pont, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army, commanding company, Fort Monroe, Va.; H. F. Brewerton, First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain U. S. Army, with company, Fort Monroe, Va.

C COMPANY.—H. A. Hascall, Captain, detached service, West Point; Val. H. Stone, First Lieutenant and Brevet Major U. S. Army, commanding company, Fort Monroe, Va.; H. S. Gornsevoort, First Lieutenant, with company, Fort Monroe, Va.; S. A. Day, Second Lieutenant and Brevet First Lieutenant U. S. Army, with company, Fort Monroe, Va.

D COMPANY.—Charles Griffin, Captain and Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army, detached service, Washington, D. C.; B. F. Rittenhouse, First Lieutenant and Brevet Major U. S. Army, commanding company, Dry Tortugas; W. E. Van Reed, First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain U. S. Army, with company, Dry Tortugas.

E COMPANY.—Truman Seymour, Captain and Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army, commanding post, Barrances Barracks, Florida; John R. Brinckle, First Lieutenant and Brevet Major U. S. Army, with company Barrances Barracks, Florida; Charles Simon, Second Lieutenant and Brevet Captain U. S. Army, with company, Barrances Barracks, Florida.

F. COMPANY, LIGHT BATTERY.—Romeyn B. Ayres, Captain and Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army, awaiting orders; Thomas Williams, Jr., First Lieutenant and Brevet Major U. S. Army, recruiting service, Pittsburgh, Pa.; A. C. McDonald, Second Lieutenant and Brevet Captain U. S. Army, commanding company, Richmond, Va.; Cameron, Second Lieutenant, with company, Richmond, Va.

G COMPANY, LIGHT BATTERY.—Richard Arnold, Captain and Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army, commanding company, Little Rock, Ark.; J. B. Rawles, First Lieutenant and Brevet Major U. S. Army, with company, Little Rock, Ark.; Post, Second Lieutenant, with company, Little Rock, Ark.; Gregory, Second Lieutenant, with company, Little Rock, Ark.

H COMPANY.—F. L. Geunther, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army, detached service, West Point; H. B. Reed, First Lieutenant and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army, on sick leave; W. B. Beck, First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain U. S. Army, commanding company, Fort Monroe, Va.; J. A. Fessenden, Second Lieutenant, General Miles's staff, Fort Monroe, Va.

I COMPANY.—G. A. Rensel, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army, detached service, West Point; C. C. MacConnell, First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain U. S. Army, commanding company, Dry Tortugas.

K COMPANY.—E. C. Bainbridge, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army, commanding company,

Tampa Bay, Fla.; D. H. Krinzie, First Lieutenant and Brevet Major U. S. Army, with company, Tampa Bay, Fla.; Lemuel Smith, Second Lieutenant, detached service, Headquarters Department of Florida; Paul Roemer, Second Lieutenant, with company, Tampa Bay.

L COMPANY.—Adelbert Ames, Captain and Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army, awaiting orders; W. F. Randolph, First Lieutenant and Brevet Major U. S. Army, commanding company, Dry Tortugas; G. T. Weir, First Lieutenant, recruiting service, Governors Island, N. Y.; Samuel Peoples, Second Lieutenant and Brevet Captain U. S. Army, Post Quartermaster, Dry Tortugas; Joseph Keefe, Second Lieutenant and Brevet First Lieutenant U. S. Army, with company, Dry Tortugas.

M COMPANY.—W. F. Watson, Captain and Brevet Major U. S. Army, detached service, West Point; Samuel Gillies, First Lieutenant, Captain/Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, California; G. N. Crabb, First Lieutenant, commanding company, Dry Tortugas; Fred. Robinson, Second Lieutenant, with company, Dry Tortugas.

## THE THIRD INFANTRY.

The following is the present disposition of the Third U. S. Infantry:

Regimental Headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Colonel and Brevet Major-General W. Hoffman, commanding post; Company G, Captain R. G. Lay, First Lieutenant E. A. Belger; Company K, Captain D. Parker, First Lieutenant James A. Snyder, Post Adjutant; First Lieutenant Louis M. Hamilton, Post Assistant Quartermaster.

Fort Riley, Company I, First Lieutenant G. W. H. Stouch; Company E, First Lieutenant Jos. Hale.

Fort Ellsworth, Company F, Captain Jno. H. Page; Company H, First Lieutenant Isaac E. Helm.

Fort Larned, Company B, Captain Henry Asbury; Company D, First Lieutenant A. Kaiser; Major and Brevet Colonel Cuvier Grover, commanding post.

Fort Dodge, Company A, Captain Andrew Sheridan; First Lieutenant George H. Wallace; Company C, in command of First Lieutenant Wm. Mitchell, is at Fort Leavenworth at present, but will leave for Fort Dodge in a few days.

Fort Leavenworth was established in 1827. The Third infantry was the first regiment ever stationed there, being then commanded by Colonel Leavenworth, after whom the place was named. General Hoffman came to this post a Brevet Second Lieutenant in 1829, and now, after thirty-five years of faithful and distinguished service, he returns a Brevet Major-General.

At the annual meeting of the Naval Library and Institute, held at their rooms at the Boston Navy-Yard, April 30, 1866, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Rear-Admiral S. H. STRINGHAM, U. S. N., President; Captain BENJ. F. SANDS, U. S. N., First Vice-President; Commander GEO. HENRY PREBLE, U. S. N., second Vice-President; Paymaster J. GEORGE HARRIS, U. S. N., Treasurer; Acting Volunteer-Lieutenant H. C. KEENE, U. S. N., Secretary; HENRY LYON, Esq., Curator and Librarian.

The Naval Library and Institute was founded in 1842, Commander JOHN DOWNES being the first President and Rear-Admiral Jos. SMITH, U. S. N., one of the Vice-Presidents. In 1859 it was incorporated under the general act of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

There are three classes of members—honorary, life, and active members. Honorary members are such as are invited by complimentary election to join the institute. Life members are such as pay \$25 on joining; ordinary members pay an admission fee and small annual subscription.

The museum of the Institute contains a very respectable collection of models, paintings, engravings, and curiosities, and is freely open to the public; as many as four thousand visitors are annually recorded on its visiting books.

The Library, more exclusively for the use of the members, contains about two thousand volumes, chiefly works of reference, or connected with Naval and Military history and progress.

Contributions of books, pamphlets, charts, engravings, paintings, photographs, etc., and any and everything tending to illustrate the history of the late war, will find a safe depository in the rooms of the Naval Library and Institute, and be gratefully acknowledged and received.

At the late meeting the Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, and Hon. J. W. GRIMES, Chairman of the Naval Committee in the U. S. Senate, were unanimously elected honorary members.

SOLON Bryan, late First Lieutenant Third U. S. colored heavy artillery, having satisfied the pecuniary claims against him of Private Monroe Jones, company M, Third U. S. colored heavy artillery, and further, in consideration of the petition of most of the officers of his regiment, so much of General Orders No. 24, Current Series, from Headquarters, Department of Tennessee, as dismissed that officer, has been by Major-General Stoneman revoked, and Lieutenant Bryan has been ordered to be mustered out with his regiment.

Brevet Colonel Frederick T. Dent, Major Fourth U. S. Infantry, is announced as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Lieutenant-General Grant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in place of Lieutenant-Colonel Peter T. Hudson, Captain and Aide-de-Camp, who is relieved at his own request. Captain Hudson will continue on the staff of the Lieutenant-General, with his rank of Captain, until further orders.

GENERAL'S Steedman and Fullerton were at Wilmington, N. C., recently, on their special inspection tour. General Steedman's report of the condition of affairs in Virginia and North Carolina has been forwarded to the President.

MAJOR-GENERAL Joseph K. Barnes, Surgeon-General, has received from eminent surgeons and medical men in America and Europe several highly interesting letters regarding circular No. 6, S. G. O.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

THE Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

## THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The House Army Bill having been defeated in that body, it is possible that the Senate Bill will meet with the same fate. Some reorganization of the Army is required, as there is no uniformity of organization in the infantry or artillery regiments, and, beside, as an act of justice to those who have served their country nobly and gallantly during the war, an opportunity should be afforded for their promotion or appointment in the Army. No radical or great changes in any respect are needed. The maximum strength of the Army as now authorized is 47,806, with as loyal, zealous and capable a body of officers as can be found in any army in the world. The great objection to the Senate and House Bills is, that they both try to accomplish too much, and more than the interests of the service or country demand. A simple plan is suggested as follows:

1. The Army to consist of the corps, departments and regiments now in service, and known as the Regular Army.
2. The general officers to consist of one General, one Lieutenant-General, five Major-Generals and ten Brigadier-Generals.
3. The artillery to consist of the present five regiments, with the organization of the Fifth regiment of artillery, except that in lieu of the extra Second Lieutenant to each company, there shall be two Lieutenant-Colonels and four Majors to each regiment, with a chief of artillery, of the rank of Brigadier-General.
4. The cavalry to consist of eight regiments, formed from the six now organized, by adding eight companies to the present seventy-two, and divided into regiments of ten companies each.
5. The infantry regiments to consist of the first ten regiments, and twenty-seven others formed from the remaining nine by the addition of two companies to each battalion of those regiments.
6. The staff corps and departments as now organized, except that the Assistant Inspector-General shall have the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; the Quartermaster-General the rank of Major-General, and two Quartermaster-Generals with the rank of Brigadier-General, to be selected from the department; the Paymaster-General the rank of Brigadier-General, and two Assistant Paymasters-General with the rank of Colonel.
7. Appointments and promotions to be made solely from the record of services, determined by a board composed of the senior six general officers of the Army, and five general officers of Volunteers (not of the Regular service) during the war; to be distributed in the proportion of one-third to the Regular service and two-thirds to the Volunteer service, provided that officers of the Regular Army who commanded as officers of Volunteers during the war shall be considered as Volunteers.
8. Officers who have served during the war to be entitled to the official title, and to wear on all occasions of military ceremony the uniform of the highest rank by brevet or otherwise attained by them.
9. Officers on the retired list to be ineligible to the command of troops or military posts; but in all cases the officer highest in rank in the line of the Army in active service to command.

OHIO.

## PRESENTATIONS IN THE MILITIA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I desire to notice what has grown to be in some companies of the National Guard of New York an unmitigated abuse. I alluded to the practice of presenting costly and expensive presents to certain members, as testimonials of esteem and consideration. The friends of some individual decides that he deserves such a mark of merit, and, forthwith, the subscription paper is handed round, and men who can ill afford to throw away their dollars are obliged to give, by the force of public example and that pride which makes a young man dread to be considered mean. The bulk of our Militia consists of men on stated salaries to whom such demands are a great tax, and, it is not to be wondered at, many desire to leave an organization of which the indirect expense in this shape is really very oppressive. A change in this respect will be an advantage.

T. N.

## THE PENSACOLA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The U. S. S. *Pensacola*, you will probably remember, has been fitted with a pair of Mr. ISHERWOOD'S engines (60 inches diameter cylinder by 36 inches), by the eminent marine engine builders, Messrs. HAZLEHURST & Co., of Baltimore, to replace those designed by Messrs. DICKERSON & Co. Now as the ISHERWOOD engines of the *Pensacola* are exact duplicates of twenty pairs which are now being built for the new fleet, will you oblige several naval engineers by stating the results of the trial of those engines as soon as it takes place? We are the more anxious to ascertain how these engines perform, because, as they were built by a highly successful firm, it will be a sure indication of the results which may be expected from the remaining twenty duplicate engines.

NAVAL ENGINEER.

## AN INQUIRY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I am anxious to know whether or not the American Government have experimentalized on the use of wadding as a material in warfare and general military adaptation, and if so, what progress has been made within the past five or ten years.

If you think that my interrogation deserves a place in your journal I hope you will insert it.

E. C. P.

The Fourth U. S. colored artillery (heavy) have been mustered out of the service

## ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE APRIL 27, 1866.

APRIL 27.—Leave of absence for thirty days is hereby granted A. L. Varney, Ordnance Department.

Brevet Brigadier-General Grier, Superintendent mounted recruiting service, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., will forward, under proper charge, two hundred and fifty-two of the disposable mounted service recruits at that post to the Department of Florida, for assignment to the Fifth U. S. artillery, as follows: Forty-five to Company D, stationed at Fort Jefferson; fifteen to Company E, stationed at Fort Taylor; sixty-five to Company I, stationed at Fort Jefferson; nine to Company K, stationed at Fort Taylor; sixty-three to Company L, stationed at Fort Jefferson; fifty-five to Company M, stationed at Fort Jefferson.

The following named officers (recently appointed), will report in person to the commanding officer at Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harbor, for duty: Second Lieutenant John Madigan, First U. S. cavalry; Second Lieutenant Eli L. Huggins, Company K, Second U. S. artillery; Second Lieutenant Chas. L. Davis, Tenth U. S. infantry.

The following named officers, of the Sixth U. S. cavalry (recently appointed), will report in person to the commanding officer of their regiment in the Department of Texas, for duty: Second Lieutenant J. C. Wilcox, Second Lieutenant Gustavus Schreyer.

Second Lieutenant Alpheus E. Clarke, Third U. S. artillery (recently appointed), will report in person to the commanding officer of his company (M) in the Department of the East, for duty.

Second Lieutenant Charles M. Callahan, Company A, Third U. S. artillery (recently appointed), will report in person to the commanding officer, Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Mass., for duty. On the arrival of his company at that post he will join it.

Second Lieutenant Benjamin K. Davidson, Twelfth U. S. infantry (recently appointed), will report in person to the commanding officer of his regiment at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., for duty.

Second Lieutenant Joel T. Kirkman, Seventeenth U. S. infantry (recently appointed), will repair at once to Harts Island, N. Y. H., and report to the commanding officer of that portion of his regiment at that post, for duty.

Second Lieutenant Randolph Norwood, Second U. S. cavalry (recently appointed), will report in person to the commanding officer, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., for duty.

So much of Special Orders No. 188, 1866, as relieved Brevet Major H. W. Jones, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, from duty, and directed him to report to the Commanding General, Military Division of the Pacific, for assignment to duty, is hereby revoked.

Chaplain Thomas K. Noble, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth U. S. colored troops, is hereby assigned to duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and will report to Brevet Major-General Scott, Assistant Commissioner of said bureau, at Charleston, S. C.

Permission to visit Washington, D. C., during the leave of absence granted him in Special Orders No. 161, April 9th, is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General Alfred Pleasonton, Major Second U. S. cavalry.

APRIL 28.—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers: First Lieutenant Wm. M. Dunn, Jr., Tenth U. S. infantry, for six months.

The permission to delay joining his regiment, granted Brevet Brigadier-General Joseph A. Mower, Captain First U. S. infantry, in Special Orders No. 106, March 9, 1866, is hereby extended twenty days.

Brevet Brigadier-General Grier, Superintendent mounted recruiting service Carlisle Barracks, Pa., will forward, in detachments of convenient size, five hundred and nine of the recruits of the mounted service, U. S. Army, which are or may become disposable at that post, to the Second U. S. cavalry, in the Military Division of the Mississippi.

Captain S. S. Culbertson, Nineteenth U. S. infantry, is hereby relieved from regimental recruiting service. He will turn over the recruiting property, etc., to the Superintendent regimental recruiting service, and at once join his company at Newport Barracks, Ky., for duty.

Company G, second battalion, Nineteenth U. S. infantry, now at Newport Barracks, Ky., will be put en route to join the regiment in the Military Division of the Mississippi.

The following named officers will proceed at once to Cortland Village, Cortland County N. Y., to give their testimony in a case in which Nelson W. Greene, late Colonel New York Volunteers, is defendant, after which they will return to this city: Brevet Major-General John C. Robinson, U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Brigadier-General Abner Doubleday, Lieutenant-Colonel Seventeenth U. S. infantry.

Permission to visit Washington, D. C., is hereby granted the following named officers, of the Sixth U. S. cavalry: Brevet Colonel Jas. S. Brisbin, Brevet Colonel Jas. F. Wade.

Permission to delay joining his regiment until further orders, is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General G. A. Custer, Captain Fifth U. S. cavalry.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Lane, Third U. S. cavalry, is, at his own request, hereby relieved from duty as assistant to the Provost-Marshal-General Superintendent Volunteer recruiting service and Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer for the Eastern Division of the State of Pennsylvania, and will proceed to join his regiment in New Mexico. Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted him.

APRIL 30.—The telegraphic order of the 28th inst. from this office, directing Major-General D. E. Sickles, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person at these Headquarters, is hereby confirmed.

Brevet Colonel Alfred Gibbs, Third U. S. cavalry, is hereby detailed on mounted recruiting service, and will report to Brevet Brigadier-General Grier, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., for instructions.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. B. McKibbin, Fourteenth U. S. infantry, will proceed to join his regiment. Permission to delay en route three weeks is hereby granted him.

Brevet Brigadier-General James A. Ekin, Quartermaster's Department, will appear before the U. S. Circuit Court, District of Indiana, at Indianapolis, Indiana, on

the 3d of May, 1866, as witness in the case of the United States vs. Statul and Topking. As soon as his services can be dispensed with he will immediately rejoin his proper station.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Beecher, Fourth U. S. artillery, is hereby relieved from mustering duty in the State of New York, and granted permission to delay joining his regiment for five months from the 1st of May, 1866.

MAY 1.—The following officers will at once repair to Philadelphia, Pa., and report for examination to Major-General Meade, President of the Retiring Board: Brevet Major Alfred Foot, Fourteenth U. S. infantry; Brevet Major August Thiemann, Twelfth U. S. infantry.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish Major-General D. E. Sickles transportation for three private horses and equipments for five hundred pounds of baggage and one servant from New York to Charleston, S. C.

Brevet Major D. L. Huntington, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty in the Middle Department and will report to the Medical Director, Department of Arkansas, for duty with, and to accompany, the Third U. S. cavalry.

The following named officers of the Sixteenth U. S. infantry are hereby detailed on general recruiting service. They will report in person to Brevet Brigadier-General Butterfield, New York City, for instructions: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Townsend, Brevet Major Wm. H. Smyth.

Second Lieutenant Jas. T. Peale, Second U. S. cavalry (recently appointed), will report in person to the commanding officer, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., for duty.

Second Lieutenant Horatio S. Bingham, Second U. S. cavalry (recently appointed), will report in person, without delay, to the commanding officer of his regiment in the Department of Missouri, for duty.

Second Lieutenant Wm. Arthur, Third U. S. artillery (recently appointed), will report in person to the commanding officer of his company (G) in the Department of the East, for duty.

The following named officers (recently appointed) will report to the commanding officer, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, for duty: Second Lieutenant Charles E. Jewett, Tenth U. S. infantry; Second Lieutenant Wm. J. Reedy, Thirteenth U. S. infantry.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Bartlett, Twelfth U. S. infantry, will, on his muster-out of the Volunteer service, proceed to join his company in the Department of Washington.

So much of Special Orders No. 628, December 5, 1865, as discontinues the assignment of chief commissaries of subsistence to military commands, is hereby modified so as to exempt the Military Divisions of the Mississippi and the Pacific from its operation.

Paragraph 12, Special Orders No. 201, not promulgated.

MAY 2.—Leave of absence for twenty days, from May 7, 1866, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant H. Stockton, Ordnance Department.

The Superintendent of general recruiting service at New York City will forward the recruits ordered to be sent to the Fifth U. S. infantry, by Special Orders No. 116, March 14, 1866, in detachments of convenient size, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Upon the arrival of each detachment at that place it will be turned over to Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. Sykes, Fifth U. S. infantry, who will superintend the organization of the recruits into one detachment, which, when completed, will be forwarded to the District of New Mexico and the recruits distributed among the companies of the regiment.

The Commanding General District of New Mexico, will order all officers of the Fifth U. S. infantry, including those at Fort Bliss, Texas, who can be spared, to repair at once to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and report to Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. Sykes, Fifth U. S. infantry, for duty with a detachment of recruits for the regiment, to be organized at that place.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish Acting Assistant Surgeon John E. Beers, U. S. Army, with transportation in kind from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Washington, D. C., when discharged from service.

The order of the Engineer Department, dated April 26, 1866, directing Captain Jas. H. Wilson, Corps of Engineers (Brevet Brigadier-General), to report by letter to Major Chas. S. Stewart, Corps of Engineers (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), Senior Engineer of the Defences of Delaware River and Bay, for duty as his Assistant, is hereby confirmed, he having relinquished the balance of the leave of absence granted him in Special Orders No. 41, January 30, 1866.

The extension of leave of absence, on surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Major Walter Cutting, Aide-de-Camp, by Special Orders No. 524, October 2, 1865, is hereby further extended six months.

Captain Frank H. Larned, Second U. S. artillery, will repair at once to Philadelphia and report for examination to Major-General Meade, President of the Retiring Board.

Order relating to Ordnance Board: It is ordered 1st, That all persons desiring to have arms examined by the Board of Ordnance, now in session in this city, under Special Orders No. 30, 1866, Par. 7, to present them on or before the 21st of May. 2d, That the Board finish their labors and file their report on Monday, the 1st of June.

MAY 3.—By direction of the President, Brevet Brigadier-General H. Day, U. S. A., will report in person to the Commanding General, Department of the East, for such duty as he may be able to perform.

Brevet Major John Vansant, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., will report in person to the Commanding General and to the Medical Director, Department of Arkansas, for duty in that Department.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Page, Surgeon U. S. A., is relieved from duty in the Department of Virginia, and will report in person to the Commanding General, Department of North Carolina, for duty as Medical Director of that Department.

Permission to visit Washington City, D. C., is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Anderson, Fifth U. S. infantry. This permission does not authorize him to overstay his present leave of absence.

The resignation of First Lieutenant Alexander J. ...



ston, Eleventh U. S. infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect May 1, 1866, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Under the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1866, the services of Captain William M. Dunn, Jr., Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, being no longer needed, he is hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the U. S.

The resignation of Captain John C. Palfrey, Brevet Colonel Corps of Engineers, has been accepted by the President to take effect May 1, 1866.

The following Ordnance officers are hereby relieved from their present duties and assigned to stations as follows: Brevet Colonel T. T. S. Laidley, to command of the New York Arsenal; Brevet Colonel J. G. Benton, to command of the Springfield Armory. The movements of these officers to be made under special instructions from the Chief of Ordnance.

MAY 4.—By direction of the President, First Lieutenant J. H. Blair, Jr., U. S. A., will report in person to Major-General Howard, Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for assignment to duty with Brevet Major-General George J. Stannard, Superintendent of Freedmen's Affairs for the State of Maryland.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Secretary of the Navy, in answer to a resolution of the Senate asking whether and by what authority Navy officers are debarred of the privilege of visiting Washington for personal appeal to the President in their own cases, replies that whenever an individual enters the military service of the country, in the Army or Navy, he necessarily surrenders the rights and privileges which other citizens enjoy, and becomes amenable to military law and discipline; that any suspension of military control over an officer or private is an indulgence that may be modified or withdrawn without infringing upon his rights as a citizen; that it is only an indulgence that any officer on pay is at any time "not on duty," and this permission may be withdrawn at any time, and if the interests of the service demand it, an officer may be kept continually on duty without infringing or impairing his rights or privileges, and that this species of control is essential to military discipline. He further says: "The recent regulation curtailing the privileges which officers of the Navy have enjoyed of visiting the seat of government at pleasure is similar to one which has long been in existence with respect to officers of the Army. Although the Navy regulation was less stringent than the Army orders now in force until the recent war, during which the services of every available officer of the Navy were needed afloat or ashore, the necessity of such regulation was even greater with respect to officers of the Navy than with respect to those of the Army. As regards personal appeals to the President, there is one instance where an officer had been placed on the retired list for drunkenness, and the proceedings of the Board which retired him having been confirmed by President Lincoln, he made an application to visit the seat of government in order to get a reversal of these proceedings. His application was granted, but on making a second application to visit Washington to present his appeal to the President, permission was refused. With this exception, I am aware of no refusal to permit officers to visit Washington for the purpose of personal appeal to the President or to Congress."

UNITED STATES steamer *Tioga*, now off the Battery, New York, arrived at New York May 7th, from Pensacola, April 30th. Passed United States steamer *South Carolina* going in at Key West. Left at Pensacola the flagship *Estrella* and the frigate *Potomac*, and the *Port Royal*, from New Orleans, on her way North. The *Choctaw* is stationed at New Orleans, Lieutenant-Commander A. R. Yates. The *Tallapoosa* is at Galveston, the *Mahaska* is at Apalachicola. The *Paul Jones* was at Tampico, Mexico. The *Tioga* went into commission at Portsmouth, N. H., June 5, 1865, and was stationed on the coast of Maine, and left Belfast for Gulf Squadron October 23d, and has been stationed the past winter at Galveston, having been ordered to Bagdad for a short time during the troubles there. The *Tioga* brought in tow the United States tug *Jessamine*, Acting-Ensign Willets commanding. Acting-Ensigns J. B. Russell and J. B. N. Graham were detached from the *Tioga* at Pensacola and ordered to the *Estrella*. The following is a list of the officers of the *Tioga*: Lieutenant-Commander, W. D. Whiting; Lieutenant, R. S. McCook; Acting Assistant-Surgeon, D. C. Burleigh; Acting Assistant-Paymaster, W. W. Castle; Acting Masters, Lyman Wells and Daniel R. Brown; Acting Ensigns, F. G. Morrill and F. W. Worstell; Acting First Assistant-Engineer, David S. Roberts; Acting Second Assistant-Engineers, M. Villazon and G. W. Keirated; Acting Third Assistant-Engineers, N. A. Chase, J. P. Brown, A. Geer and J. S. Dustan; Mate, M. V. Thomas; Gunner, George P. Cushman.

The following permanent Squadrons are established, having, respectively the limits designated upon the Squadron Charts, viz: 1st, North Atlantic Squadron, embracing what was known as the Home or West India Squadron. 2d, European Squadron, embracing the Atlantic Coast of Europe, the Mediterranean, and part of the West Coast of Africa. 3d, South Atlantic Squadron, embracing part of the West Coast of Africa and the Southeast Coast of South America. 4th, South Pacific Squadron, embracing the West Coast of South America and Australia. 5th, North Pacific Squadron, embracing the West Coast of North America and the Sandwich Islands. 6th, Asiatic Squadron, embracing the East Coast of Asia and adjacent islands. The Squadrons now known as the Atlantic and Gulf Squadrons will be temporarily continued, but the designation of the former will be, hereafter, the Atlantic Coast Squadron. So far as the public service will admit, and supplies can be procured, the vessels of each Squadron will be required to visit, alternately, all the places within the limits of the command, unless otherwise directed by the Secretary of the Navy, where American commerce extends, taking advantage of the great wind currents to

economize coal. Lengthy anchorages in port, where no public exigency has arisen to require it, or wintering the vessels in any port, is forbidden.

THE President has approved the bill providing that the active list of the pay corps of the Navy shall consist of eighty paymasters, forty passed assistant paymasters. Paymasters shall be regularly promoted and commissioned from passed assistant paymasters, and passed assistant paymasters from assistant paymasters, and all passed assistant paymasters authorized by this act to be appointed, who have not before been appointed and commissioned as assistant paymasters, and all assistant paymasters hereby authorized to be appointed, shall be selected from those who have served as acting assistant paymasters for the term of one year, and who were eligible to appointment in the grade of assistant paymasters when they were appointed acting assistant paymasters as aforesaid; subject however to such examinations as are required by law, and such as may be established by the Secretary of the Navy. Passed assistant paymasters shall give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties in the sum of \$15,000; and their annual pay shall be at sea \$1,500, on other duty \$1,400, and on leave or waiting orders, \$1,200.

THE U. S. Screw sloop *Sucata* (third rate) Commander William N. Jeffers, arrived at the Washington Yard on Monday in four days and eighteen hours from Key West. She sailed from Norfolk January 12th, on an experimental cruise in the West Indies, and has visited Bermuda, St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, St. Kitt's, Nevis, Antigua, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, Demerara, Tobago, Trinidad, La Guayra, Puerto Cabellos, Curacao, Hayti, Santiago de Cuba, Navassa, Jamaica, Havana, and Key West. The *Sucata* sailed 6,500 miles in 42 days, steaming principally with two boilers or half power; the passage from Key West was made with two-thirds of the furnaces in operation. Her officers contradict the absurd stories stated by sugar speculators, that cholera and yellow fever exists in the West India islands. The cholera which originated in Guadeloupe was confined entirely to that island.

A DISPATCH from Acting Rear-Admiral Bell, commanding the United States East India Squadron, to the Navy Department, dated February 27, 1866, states that the 22d of February was celebrated at Hong Kong by the firing of the usual salute from his flag ship, the *Hartford*, and salutes of twenty-one guns from two British gunboats. All the gunboats in the harbor dressed their mastsheads in British ensigns, and Vice-Admiral George S. King, commanding the British squadron, displayed the ensign of the United States at the main of his flagship during the day. Acting Rear-Admiral Bell announced to the Governor of the colony, agreeably to the regulations of the Navy, his intention of celebrating the day, and invited him to unite in doing the honors of the occasion, which resulted in a shore battery joining in the salute and firing twenty-one guns.

The following is a condensed statement of the business transacted in the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury during the month of April, 1866: Four Navy agents' accounts settled, amounting to \$1,733,850; thirty-seven paymasters' accounts settled, amounting to \$5,867,652 41; four pension accounts settled, amounting to \$29,037 69; ten marine accounts, \$581,340 70; one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three prize claims, amounting to \$216,629 24; one thousand one hundred and fifty-six general claims, amounting to \$65,941,761 33. Total three thousand and forty-four accounts, amounting to \$8,494,751 33. Four thousand two hundred and eighteen letters were received, 5,810 written, and 9,427 recorded.

THE Naval Court of Inquiry assembled at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard on April 9th, and of which Commander C. H. Poor, U. S. N., was President, and W. Barney, Esq., Judge-Advocate, has adjourned *sine die*. Assistant-Surgeon D. V. Whitney, U. S. N., of the receiving-ship *Vermont*, was examined before the Court on the charge of habitual drunkenness and embezzlement of hospital stores. The Court was also directed to investigate and report to the Navy Department the names of any officers found to be associated with Surgeon Whitney in his embezzlement. The results of the investigation have been forwarded to the Navy Department.

In the month of May, 1863, a safe containing \$4,022 was stolen during the night from the United States steamer *Sunier*, while the Paymaster, Edward St. Clair Clarke, was absent. The Paymaster petitioned Congress to pass an act of relief and release his securities and himself from liability on account of the lost money. The Senate Committee on Claims have reported in favor of the petition, the Committee holding that the loss of the money in this instance was in no sense due to any neglect or lack of precaution on the part of the Paymaster.

The revenue cutter *Fessenden* is at Cleveland awaiting orders. Her officers are: Captain, John A. Henriques; First Lieutenant, — Simmons; Second Lieutenant, Joseph R. Delan; Third Lieutenant, William F. Reynolds, Jr.; Chief Engineer, Thomas Fitzpatrick; First Assistant-Engineer, Levi Coit; Pilot, C. B. Goulder. The *Fessenden* is armed with one 30-pounder Parrott and two 24-pounder brass Dahlgren howitzers. Her small arms consist of muskets, Ballard repeating rifles, cutlasses and revolvers.

THE sloop of war *Lackawanna* is now anchored off the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. This vessel is one of the Eastern Flying Squadron, and will sail for Eastport, Me., at the latter part of the week. The *Lackawanna* is a screw sloop of war of 1,533 tons, and carries a battery of some heavy guns, beside others of smaller calibre. She was built at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, in 1863, and was attached to the West Gulf squadron until July, 1865, since which time she has been laid up in ordinary at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

In a letter received from the U. S. steamer *Kearsarge*, dated April 5th, at sea, on her way from Monrovia, Liberia, to Lisbon, it is stated that shortly after leaving the former place she became infected with the yellow fever, losing seven of her officers and six enlisted men, among the former were the surgeon and third assistant engineer, R. F. Edwards, of New York.

THE order of the Secretary of the Treasury, of a recent

date, suspending the payment of all prize money upon which payment had not been made, has been rescinded, and payments on these lists will be commenced after the 1st of next month. Several hundred thousand dollars are involved in these payments.

THE sloop-of-war *Kearsarge* was at Lisbon, Portugal, April 12th. On the passage from Sierra Leone, seven officers and seven men died of yellow fever, as follows: Surgeon Voell; Second Assistant Engineers Joel H. Ballard and Joseph Hoops; Third Assistant Engineers Richard F. Edwards and Elisha R. Tyson; Mates Samuel Davis and Samuel Paine. Names of seamen not given. On the 12th there was but one case on board not convalescent.

THE *New Hampshire*, at present at Port Royal, and the iron-clad *Squado*, at Charleston, will leave for the North, in company with the *Yankee*, about the 10th of May. The *New Hampshire* is to take the place, as a receiving ship, of the *Constellation*, at Norfolk, and the latter vessel is to be sent to Philadelphia as a substitute for the receiving ship *Princeton*. The *Squado* is going to League Island.

THE *Colorado*, flag-ship of the European squadron, is expected at Lisbon in the latter part of May, to be joined there by the *Ticonderoga*, *Canandaigua*, *Kearsarge* and *Frisco*. The *Colorado* left Leghorn April 3d, for Naples, Palermo, Messina, Syracuse, Tripoli, Tunis, Mahon and Gibraltar.

THE United States Naval tender sidewheel steamer *Tritonia* has arrived off the Brooklyn Navy-Yard from Pensacola, via Key West, Port Royal and Beaufort, N. C. This vessel is a small river steamer, and was sent home to be sold.

STEAMERS *Saco* and *Marblehead*, which have been fitting out at the Navy-Yard, Washington, being nearly completed, will shortly sail for Annapolis, Md., taking on board midshipmen for the usual Summer cruise.

INFORMATION has been received at the State Department, that the armament and whatever else was found on the rebel ram *Shenandoah*, is on its way to New York to be turned over to the Government.

THE *Canandaigua* was to leave Southampton on the 17th ult., for the French coast, and will be at Lisbon the middle of May. Letters for her officers and crew should accordingly be directed to Lisbon.

THE U. S. steamer *Monongahela*, Captain Simon B. Bissell, from St. Thomas April 23d, arrived at Boston port on last Sunday. The U. S. steamer *Bienville* was left in port, all on board being well.

In a letter received from the U. S. steamer *Monongahela*, dated St. Thomas, W. I., April 18th, it was stated that the above-named vessel would leave that port for Boston, on the 20th or 21st ult.

*Bienville*, Commander Reed Werden, is cruising in the West Indies, and will relieve the *Florida* at Aspinwall on the 1st of June. The *Florida* will then proceed on a cruise through the West Indies.

*Lancaster*, late flag-ship of the Pacific Squadron, is expected to have her repairs completed at San Francisco about the 1st of June, and will then proceed to the United States via Cape Horn.

THE United States sloop of war *Monongahela*, late of the West Indian Squadron, from St. Thomas, April 23d, en route to join the Eastern Flying Squadron, has arrived at Boston.

STEAMER *Shamrock*, now at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard, has been ordered to sail for Europe. She will sail in a few days with the mail for the European Squadron.

THE screw corvette *Sucata* arrived at St. Jago de Cuba on the 20th ult., from Curacao and Port au Prince, and left the same day for Kingston, Jamaica.

*Sucata*, Commander W. N. Jeffers, is expected at Washington at an early day.

*Monocacy*, new double-ender, has been completed at Baltimore, and is to be taken to Washington to receive her outfit.

*De Soto*, Captain C. S. Boggs, and *Winoski*, Commander George H. Cooper, are at Eastport, Maine.

*Ashuelot*, Commander Febiger, at New York, has been ordered to Boston.

*Paul Jones*, Commander John Madigan, is at Tampico, Mexico.

THE iron-clad steamers *Cincinnati*, *Choctaw* and *Lafayette*, have been sold at New Orleans.

THE *Saginaw* has been detailed for service in connection with the telegraphic enterprise between Asia and America.

*Augusta*, Commander Alexander Murray, and *Miantonomah*, Commander Beaumont, at New York, are under orders to the Fishing Banks.

*Monongahela*, Captain S. B. Bissell, sailed from St. Thomas April 23d, for Boston.

*Mackinaw*, Commander A. J. Drake, sailed from St. Thomas April 23d for Boston.

THE South Carolina Lender, organ of the freedmen in Charleston, comes out with a flaming ticket for the impending presidential election of 1868, and not content with wishing to elect executive officers, nominates also the members of the cabinet as follows:

For President—U. S. GRANT of Missouri.

For Vice-President—HON. WILLIAM D. KELLY, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of State—CHARLES F. ADAMS, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of War—Major-General A. A. TERRY, of Connecticut.

Secretary of Treasury—WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN, of Maine.

Secretary of Navy—JAMES W. GRIMES, of Iowa.

Secretary of Interior—SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana.

Postmaster-General—JOHN MINOR BOTTS, of Virginia.

Attorney-General—JOHN A. BINGHAM, of Ohio.



## ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

ACTING Rear-Admiral H. R. Thatcher is expected to leave Pensacola for the North this week.

SECOND Lieutenant George Platts, Twenty-eighth Michigan infantry, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Brevet Major-General Ruger.

BREVET Colonel B. E. Johnson, V. R. C., and Colonel John Mansfield have been ordered to report to General Howard for duty in the Freedmen's Bureau.

GENERAL Benham has been appointed to "superintend the erection of the sea walls at Deer Island and Great Brewster, Boston harbor.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Samuel McKelvey, late C. S. U. S. Volunteers, has been appointed U. S. Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

CAPTAIN E. R. Chase, V. R. C., sub-Assistant Commissioner, has been assigned to duty in the Barnwell District of the Freedmen's Bureau, South Carolina.

FIRST Lieutenant Charles Osborn, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana infantry, has been relieved from duty as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Brevet Major-General Ruger.

SECOND Lieutenant John W. Thomas, Third U. S. infantry, newly appointed, has been ordered to report for duty to the commanding officer of Fort Columbus, New York harbor.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with privilege of extension ten days, has been granted Val. H. Stone, First Lieutenant Fifth regiment artillery, and Brevet Major U. S. Army.

COLONEL Douglas Frazier, One Hundred and Fourth United States colored troops, has been confirmed by the Senate as Brevet Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, to date from March 13, 1866.

MAJOR-GENERAL Sickles and staff arrived in Washington in the first part of the week. General Sickles has declined the appointment tendered him of Minister to the Hague.

MAJOR-GENERAL Thomas J. Wood, U. S. Volunteers, on the 24th ult., entered upon the duties of Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the State of Mississippi.

The following officers have tendered their resignations, to take effect on the 1st of May: Captain John C. Palfray, brevet colonel, corps of engineers, and First Lieutenant Alexander Johnston, Eleventh U. S. infantry.

CAPTAIN Alexander Bliss (Brevet Colonel), Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., has been assigned to duty in charge of the Fourth division of the Quartermaster-General's office, with rank, pay and emoluments of colonel.

The following named officers are announced as Military Secretaries to Lieutenant-General Grant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel: Second Lieutenant Ely S. Parker, Second U. S. cavalry; Second Lieutenant Adam Badeau, Fourth U. S. infantry.

GENERAL Sherman and party passed through Vamego, Kansas, on the 4th instant, en route for Fort Riley. A large number of the Sac and Fox, and the Potawatamie Indians paid their respects to him. The General also received a warm welcome at Topeka.

CAPTAIN B. W. Hexsey, late Ordnance Officer of the Third Army corps, and Captain William H. Sturgis, formerly Aide-de-Camp to General Kearney, have been selected by Governor Ward, of New Jersey, as his personal aids, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

We have received a series of resolutions passed by the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., expressive of their respect and esteem for the late Wilfred H. Wetherill, late Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N., and of their great loss by his death.

CAPTAIN William M. Dunn, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. V. on the staff of Lieutenant-General Grant, was honorably mustered out of his staff rank on May 3d, and has been granted six months leave of absence. Captain Dunn holds a commission in the Regular service as Lieutenant in the Tenth U. S. infantry.

The General Court-Martial convened in New York City by virtue of Special Orders No. 35, Headquarters Department of the East, and of which Brevet Brigadier-General G. Loomis, U. S. A., was President, and Brevet Captain Thomas Ward, First Lieutenant First U. S. artillery, was Judge-Advocate, has adjourned *sine die*.

BREVET Colonel D. R. Ransom, Captain Third U. S. artillery, has been assigned to the command of District of the St. Croix, and will relieve Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Edwards, Captain Third U. S. artillery, who has been assigned to other duty beyond the limits of the district.

FIRST Lieutenant Prescott Tracey, company H, Fourth regiment U. S. Veteran Volunteers, was sentenced by a General Court-Martial to be cashiered. This sentence, however, has been commuted by Major-General Ord to suspension from rank and forfeiture of pay, proper for the period of thirty days, to commence February 3, 1866.

CAPTAIN William Falck, Second U. S. infantry, is announced as Aide-de-Camp to Brevet Major-General Jeff. C. Davis and assigned to duty temporarily, as Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the Department, vice Major Charles E. Behle, Twelfth U. S. colored heavy artillery, relieved by reason of the muster out of his regiment.

The following officers have registered at our office during the past week: Second Lieutenant J. W. Thomas, Third U. S. infantry; Second Lieutenant George W. Wood, Eighteenth U. S. infantry; Acting Assistant Paymaster E. N. Whitehouse and Acting Master A. F. Holmes, U. S. N.; the two latter officers having arrived in the U. S. steamer *James Adger* from Aspinwall.

HORATIO C. King, late Captain A. Q. M., and formerly Major and Chief Quartermaster (under the act of Congress) of the First Cavalry Division, Army of the Shenandoah, has been brevetted Major from March 13, 1865, and Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel from May 19, 1865, for

faithful and meritorious services during the war. Colonel King resigned his position last June and resumed the practice of law in New York.

FIRST Lieutenant Lucius Crooker, Tenth U. S. colored heavy artillery, has been ordered to report to Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Charles A. Hartwell, Tenth U. S. colored heavy artillery, commanding Post of New Orleans, for assignment to duty as Post Adjutant, in addition to his other duties.

BREVET Major Henry G. Litchfield, First Lieutenant Eighteenth infantry, and First Lieutenant William J. Broatch, Tenth infantry, are announced as Aides-de-Camp, Brevet Brigadier-General William Myers as Chief Quartermaster, and Surgeon D. S. Magruder as Medical Director of the Department of the Platte, Brigadier-General Cooke Commanding.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. Howard has despatched Brevet Major F. W. Gilbreth, a member of his staff, to Memphis, Tenn., to investigate the causes which led to and the circumstances attending the late riot in that city. Major Gilbreth left last evening, and will report to Major-General Fiske, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Kentucky and Tennessee.

FIRST Lieutenant William B. Gray, First U. S. colored cavalry, has been dishonorably dismissed from the service of the United States, by sentence of a General Court-Martial. The sentence will take effect from February 4, 1866. Lieutenant Gray was found guilty of wilful disobedience of orders and using disrespectful language to his superior officer.

CAPTAIN W. W. Leverett, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth U. S. colored infantry, has been honorably discharged from the service of the United States. Major-General John M. Palmer, his commanding officer, in relieving him from duty as Aide-de-Camp, bears testimony to the excellent qualifications and energy of Captain Leverett, as evinced while serving as aide on his personal staff.

SECOND Lieutenant Rufus H. Moss, Forty-fourth U. S. colored infantry, retained in service beyond the muster-out of his regiment, has been relieved from duty as a member of the Military Commission of which Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene Tisdale, First New Orleans Volunteers, is President, and ordered to report to Captain A. McAllister, Commissary of Musters, Department of Louisiana, for immediate muster-out of service.

COLONEL Samuel Thomas, Assistant Commissioner in the Freedmen's Bureau, State of Mississippi, has been relieved from that duty and ordered to report at Washington. In announcing this fact Major-General Thomas, commanding officer, Department of Mississippi, speaks in very flattering terms of the manner in which Colonel Thomas has performed his delicate and arduous duties, and assures the Colonel that he will carry with him to his new field of duty the kindest feelings of the commanding general, and sincere hopes for his continued usefulness and prosperity.

The Thirty-eighth Anniversary of the American Seamen's Friend Society took place on the evening of the 7th inst., Wm. A. Booth, Esq., in the Chair. The report of the Board of Trustees is very interesting, and shows that the Society is zealous in looking after the welfare of our seamen. The Board during the year have appointed, or made appropriations to sustain chaplains in Norfolk and Richmond, Va.; Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans, La., and Galveston, Texas.

CAPTAIN George A. Hayward, Seventeenth U. S. colored infantry, Aide-de-Camp and Assistant Inspector-General on the staff of Major-General Stoneman, has been relieved from duty as such, and ordered to report to Captain Marion Campbell, Assistant Commissary of Musters, Department of Tennessee, for muster out of service. In announcing this fact Major-General Stoneman assures Captain Hayward that he can carry with him into civil life the assurance that his military career has been of the most creditable character, and in every way satisfactory to all his superior officers, and to none more so than to the Commanding General.

In conformity with the requirements of Circular No. 49, series of 1864, from the War Department, a Board has been ordered to convene at such time and place, within the limits of the District of the Rio Grande, as the President of the Board may direct, for the purpose of examining officers for the vacant majority in the Thirty-sixth U. S. colored troops, and such other vacancies as may occur among field officers of the colored troops in said District. Detail for the Board: Colonel L. G. Brown, One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. colored troops; Colonel R. M. Hall, Thirty-sixth U. S. colored troops; Colonel J. G. Perkins, Nineteenth U. S. colored troops; First Lieutenant George C. Potwin, Nineteenth U. S. colored troops.

A GENERAL Court-Martial was appointed, by order of Major-General Canby, to meet in the City of New Orleans, Friday, April 20, 1866, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it, with the following detail: Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Charles A. Hartwell, Tenth U. S. colored artillery (heavy); Lieutenant-Colonel O. N. Blackington, Eighty-first U. S. colored infantry; Major Francis Moore, Sixty-fifth U. S. colored infantry; Major George Webster, Tenth U. S. colored artillery (heavy); Captain William V. Smith, Seventh U. S. colored infantry; Captain William M. Robinson, Tenth U. S. colored artillery (heavy); First-Lieutenant Evlin F. Cowger, Eighty-first colored infantry; Second-Lieutenant Thomas Dry, First U. S. infantry, Judge Advocate.

The following are announced as the staff of Major-General Thomas J. Wood, the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Mississippi: Brevet Colonel Marcus P. Bestow, A. G., U. S. Volunteers, Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Brigadier-General H. M. Whittelsey, A. Q. M., U. S. Volunteers, Chief Quartermaster, Receiving and Disbursing Officer; Brevet Colonel John Moore, Surgeon U. S. A., Surgeon-in-Chief; Captain John F. Ritter, Fifteenth U. S. infantry, Inspector; First Lieutenant Stuart Eldridge, Sixty-fourth U. S. colored infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Cap-

tain A. W. Preston, Veteran Reserve Corps, Aide-de-Camp; First Lieutenant G. W. Corliss, Veteran Reserve Corps, Aide-de-Camp; Rev. Joseph Warren, D. D., State Superintendent of Education.

MAJOR-General Jefferson C. Davis has relieved Major-General John M. Palmer of the command of the Department of Kentucky, pursuant to orders from the War Department. The latter officer retires from the service. In quitting the Department of Kentucky, Major-General John M. Palmer tenders his thanks to Brevet Brigadier-General R. N. Batchelder, Chief Quartermaster; Brevet Colonel Eben Swift, Medical Director; Brevet Colonel C. H. Meneely, Additional Aide-de-Camp and Commissary of Musters; Brevet Colonel E. B. Harlan, Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Coyle, Judge-Advocate, and Major Charles E. Behle, Twelfth regiment U. S. colored heavy artillery, Acting Assistant Inspector-General, for the able and satisfactory manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

LIEUTENANT Charles H. Brown, Sixth U. S. colored cavalry, was tried before a General Court-Martial, assembled at Little Rock, Arkansas, on the following charges: 1st, Murder; 2d, Assault with intent to kill; 3d, Violation of the 36th Article of War. The Court having found the accused guilty of the above charges, sentenced him to be shot to death with musketry at such time and place as the President of the United States may direct, two-thirds of the members of the Court concurring therein. In consideration, however, of the circumstances in this case, Major-General J. I. Reynolds, Commanding Department of Arkansas, has mitigated the sentence to confinement at hard labor for the period of ten years, and it will be carried into effect as mitigated. The Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, is designated as the place of confinement.

## QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1866.

General Orders No. 35.

The following memorandum of orders and instructions for the week ending May 5, 1866, is published for the information of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

(Signed), CHAS. THOMAS, A. Q. M. G., U. S. A.,  
Brevet Major-General.

Brevet Brigadier-General James A. Ekin to appear before United States Circuit Court at Indianapolis, Indiana.—Brevet Brigadier-General James A. Ekin, Quartermaster's Department, will appear before the United States Circuit Court, District of Indiana, at Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 3d of May, 1866, as a witness in the case of the United States versus Statul and Topking. As soon as his services can be dispensed with he will immediately rejoin his proper station. S. O. No. 199, A. G. O., April 30, 1866.

Mustered Out.—By direction of the President, the following-named additional aide-de-camps are hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect May 31, 1866: Colonels William Meyers (Brevet Brigadier-General), Robert E. Clary, Samuel B. Holabird, and Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Meyers. S. O. No. 206, A. G. O., May 3, 1866.

Rendezvous at Taylor Barracks discontinued.—Taylor Barracks (the rendezvous for returning troops at Louisville, Kentucky), will, upon receipt of this order, be discontinued as a rendezvous for that special purpose, and placed under the orders of the Commanding-General of the Department of Kentucky, but subsequent to the date of discontinuance, all remaining Volunteers raised in Kentucky will, upon their return to the State, be accommodated thereat while awaiting final discharge and payment. Until paid off, the Department Commander will look to their discipline and care, but nothing herein is to be construed as taking the troops from under the chief mustering officer of the State, in as far as his duties relative to the final discharges and payments are concerned. All property and funds at the rendezvous, not belonging or chargeable to the regular supply department of the Army, will be taken possession of by the chief mustering officer of the State, under such orders as he may deem proper, and inventories or lists thereof, in duplicate, forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army for further orders. Books, papers and records relative to drafted men and deserters will also be taken possession of by the chief mustering officer of the State, under such orders as he may issue. Regimental commissioned officers of Volunteers, commissioned officers of the Regular Army, and Volunteer staff officers on special duty connected with the discharge of troops, will be subject to the orders of the chief mustering officer. Brevet Colonel W. H. Sidell, chief mustering officer for the State of Kentucky, will look to the prompt execution of this order. S. O. No. 210, A. G. O., May 5, 1866.

## CHANGES IN THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,  
WASHINGTON CITY, May 7, 1866.

The following are the changes in this Department since last report:

So much of Special Orders No. 112, dated March 13, 1866, as honorably musters out of the service of the U. S. Captain JOHN McMURRAY, C. S. Volunteers, is so amended by Special Orders No. 187, dated April 24, 1866, as to read "to take effect April 11, 1866."

The following is a condensed statement of the amount of business transacted in the Second Auditor's Office during the month of April, 1866, being a description of accounts, with the number settled: Paymasters, 105; Indian agents, 42; Ordnance, medical and miscellaneous, 406; Bounty, arrears of pay, etc., 8,054; Recruiting service, enrolment, and draft, 341; Property Ordnance and Quartermaster's Department, 15,113; Supposed deserters' money refunded, 53. Total, 24,113. Number claims registered and briefed, 15,727; Letters written, recorded and mailed, 34,023; Requisitions registered and posted, 243; Certificates issued upon requests of Pay Department and Commissioner of Pensions, 8,458.



## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1866.

SUBSCRIBERS who purpose to bind their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

SUBSCRIBERS to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL are requested to forward the amount of their subscriptions in checks or in Post-Office orders. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for remittances made in bills.

## THE PIONEER ENGINE OF THE NEW SCREW FLEET.

A CORRESPONDENT, signing himself "Naval Engineer," asks us, through the columns of the JOURNAL, to inform him as soon as possible with regard to the trial of the U. S. steamer *Pensacola*. The general facts on this subject are not difficult to state. The original engines of the *Pensacola* were put in by DICKERSON & Co. They were built in the most elaborate manner in the Washington Navy-Yard, and without regard to expense. These engines were removed in accordance with the reports of certain Boards appointed by the Department. Two engines, built entirely from the plans of Mr. ISHERWOOD, were substituted. During the dock-trials of these engines in Baltimore, the accounts promulgated led to the supposition that they would achieve extraordinary success. But, on a voyage from that point to New York, defects have exhibited themselves so radical in character as to portend entire failure. During this comparatively short voyage, the crank-pin journals were so cut up by the unusual heating that the "brasses" had to be taken to the lathe for re-boring. And the pins themselves have been (or are being) filed and scraped to as near a true circle as it is possible to get them by the most expert machinists in the Brooklyn Yard. It is alleged, too, on excellent authority, that the main journals are so cut up that it is a mooted question whether it will not be necessary to renew them also. The main cylinders were so cut as to require re-boring. Already has a steam engine been erected on the deck of the vessel, which, through the interposition of a series of pulleys and belts, will operate the boring bar. The cylinders we carefully examined with the aid of a light. The head not being off the forward cylinder, we could not investigate its condition so closely as we had done that of the other; but it is thought that it will be necessary to repair that also. The upshot of the matter accordingly is, that the engines planned by the Steam Bureau for this vessel, in place of those condemned and removed in the manner already explained, have performed very badly.

The *Pensacola* was navigated not only to New Orleans, years ago, by the engines which were condemned and removed, but was safely propelled through the tremendous cross-fire of Forts St. Philip and Jackson, when FARRAGUT went up to that city. But the engines planned by Mr. ISHERWOOD to replace them, proved to be such that they could not propel the *Pensacola* from Baltimore to New York, without requiring the remarkable repairs, or partial reconstruction, which we have already indicated. Now, if the phenomenon we had to record were the breakage of any individual part of the engine it would present an entirely different aspect. But when we find that no part of the engine was fractured (except the crank-pin brasses, which, we presume, were fractured by dousing them with sea-water when nearly at a red heat); when we find that the defects which produced the unfortunate failure were not due to any defects in either workmanship or material, the only conclusion is that this failure is due to the erroneous principles which have governed their construction. Had it been a piston-rod, or a crank-pin, or even the shaft itself, which was broken, it might have been laid to the charge of inferior material. But, when we find that, in these few hours, the chief journals of the engine were so abraded and cut up as to make renewal necessary, and that even the main cylinders had to be re-bored, at great expense, the conviction is irresistible that there was something wrong in the design. And the trouble seems to be entirely due to a direct contravention of established and admitted principles of construction, as adopted by the successful marine engine builders of the world.

We repeat that to no defect in workmanship or ma-

terial can the spectacle which the *Pensacola* now presents be ascribed. Mr. ISHERWOOD had handed his detail drawings and specifications for her engines to HAZLEHURST & Co., of Baltimore—a remarkably skilful, watchful, and successful marine engine building firm, who had a reputation to sustain, as well as accumulated experience to apply to the construction. And, in addition, that no possible chance of fault in the construction might occur, it was inspected unremittably by an engineer selected for that purpose by the designer of the engines.

Remarkable, however, as are these facts, and grave as are the questions to which they give rise, possibly we should not pause so long upon them, but for a still more serious indication. Engines built on the same plan as the *Pensacola's* are now building for twenty vessels of the new screw fleet. The fault of the *Pensacola's* was surely not due to inferior material, for one of the best establishments in the country built them, on the closest guarantees, and under the supervision of a special inspector, who verified the correctness according to contract of every part before it was suffered to take its place in the engine. It will not do to accumulate suspicious endorsements for such engines, while actual experiments are so steadily disproving the endorsements. Great haste and curious secrecy marks the repairs ordered upon the *Pensacola*, so that it was with difficulty that we could get a glance at what is going on. From what we did see, we derived little confidence in the future possibilities of the engine of the *Pensacola*. Now, since no less than twenty pairs of engines, built on the same plan as the *Pensacola's* are in process of construction, and since the engines of the larger sloops of the *Wampanoag* class add to certain intrinsic defects all the defects just described, even increased by their greater size, what are we to look for in the future? Judging from the fate of this machinery, an example of the *Hassaloo* class, what shall be expected from the larger screw ships? This question is of so vast national importance that we leave it where it is, and pause for a reply.

## THE INSIDE OF FENIANISM.

OUR mutual friends, the Fenians, seem to be in rather a bad way. Since our last chronicle of their sayings and doings, a fortnight since, their prestige has been rapidly ebbing. The two weeks' record makes but a sorry show, so far, at any rate, as martial achievements are concerned: what their financial position is, only the initiated know. As to the prospect of freeing Ireland, it is below par. The invasion of Canada, even (which, even if successful, would be something 3,000 miles different from the regeneration of Erin) now looks very much like a phantom of the imagination. Nevertheless, we are really expectant of one more demonstration by the Irish Republic, and that before midsummer comes. Our ground of expectation is that one great moiety of the Fenians have never even tried to fulfil their promises. The O'MAHONY enterprise culminated in the Eastport campaign. But it remains for the ROBERTS-SWEENEY plan to be essayed. Warned by the example of the Maine fiasco, they will probably make a more strenuous demonstration—unless, indeed, the whole scheme be hereafter nipped in the bud.

One great trouble with the O'MAHONY advance on St. Stephens was that the "peelers" got after them, in the shape of a posse of United States Regulars and British Militia, and Roundsmen MEADE and DOYLE held a consultation on their case at Eastport, which produced their evacuation of those premises. When General KILLIAN asked General MEADE if he was going to seize arms "intended to protect the rights of fishermen," the other officer replied rather tersely that he would seize all arms which he thought to be designed to break our neutrality, and would moreover arrest the parties implicated in using them. It only remained, of course, for General KILLIAN to leave that region, which he did on the 20th ult. Two days later, "another batch of Fenians" left Eastport for New York, and they "were all orderly." And so the Fenian war, which never assumed portentous dimensions grew small by degrees and beautifully less. The reporters attempted to get up some final items of excitement, but they were the last feeble flickerings of the Eastport candle, which then went out in smoke; and straightway the wick began to emit an unpleasant odor.

This little expedition over, the Fenians have since

returned to their previous wrangle among themselves with great zest and spirit. The denunciations of O'MAHONY by some of his late command are now extreme. "Imbecile" and "fraud on the public" are the mildest of the epithets we find recorded in the public prints as uttered against him by former comrades. KILLIAN and O'MAHONY, once bosom friends, are now, it appears, bitter foes; and the star of the O'MAHONY, so lately climbing to the zenith, is now far down in the horizon. One Captain W. H. GRACE exposes his whilom leader in a sharp letter. He holds that "it is time people should know something about the inner workings of an organization that has been sustained for the past seven years by the hard earnings of the Irish people." He says the Eastport expedition originated with KILLIAN, and was the means of holding the New York Convention last January from going over to ROBERTS, for they all believed that it was necessary, in order to be successful, to accomplish some fact on this continent whereby they might "raise our flag and be recognized as a belligerent, issue letters of marque, and send out our privateers to prey upon British commerce while organizing an expedition for Ireland." So does this honest and simple enthusiast let the cat out of the bag. With regard to the question what the Irish Republic is doing in Ireland, he says, rather oddly:

Money has had a tendency to disorganize, instead of perfecting, the organization at home; for we have been disappointed so often—even by STEPHENS—that it is now a question whether there is any organization there or not. Instead of creating activity among the leaders in Ireland, the money sent from this country only made them docile, and is the cause, more than any other, of the long postponement of the fight.

This really remarkable letter is doubtless a good representative of the present Fenian sentiment. The whole story of the abortive Eastport raid is quickly told. The "Central Council," for which Mr. GRACE has little respect, and which he hopes has held its last meeting, was told that most of the "circles" had adjourned not to meet until something warlike was done. KILLIAN proposed the Eastport plan, and it was discussed, and got the signatures of all the Councilors, including O'MAHONY, who appointed KILLIAN the commander. KILLIAN said the iron steamer which the Fenians have was manned by a skilful crew, and would have arms ready for the men on their arrival; and he now alleges that he saw the arms packed, the steamship's machinery worked, and sealed her sailing papers with his own hands "before leaving New York for the front." Then General KILLIAN left for Portland, where he stopped "to baffle the detectives," and to await the arrival of the New York and Massachusetts contingents, which, including Maine, were "to comprise the expedition." Thence he and his men went to Eastport, "intending—at least, the men did—to commence their holy mission on the day of their arrival." But no iron vessel was to be found, nor any other vessel. It was a myth. O'MAHONY had countermanded the order, and was disputing the right of property in her, and had "put DOWNING on KILLIAN's trail to watch him." The Head Centre even, according to GRACE, was ordering back the troops—"one man trying to throw embarrassments in the other's way." Then KILLIAN, in despair, got up the subterfuge of an Eastport Convention, as if that were the object of the assembling of Fenians on the border, where he and SENNOTT made fiery speeches, as recorded in the JOURNAL. Then the Fenian schooner appeared and was seized. Then the whole scheme began to dribble out into absurdity. And such was the end of the grand Eastport campaign.

Where was the fault? Captain GRACE says the leaders at Union Square were at fault, and O'MAHONY was jealous lest "by a successful issue KILLIAN would become too popular." If so, it was a stupendously short-sighted selfishness, since there was need enough for anybody, no matter who or at what price, to justify by success the projects of Fenianism. "Or," asks the Captain, with apprehensive dilemma, "was it a combined plan of O'MAHONY and KILLIAN to inaugurate the expedition for the purpose of selling bonds, and for frustrating the plans of General SWEENEY? For not being disposed to act for themselves any more than the writing of a patriotic letter to the circles, telling them what they would do, and the drinking of a health out of a bottle of brandy to the State prisoners in Ireland, they seemed determined to embarrass others, and thus let the labor of the Irish on this continent for the past



"seven years in this movement be wasted without anything being done." And really there is something touching in the last words of this letter. The rank-and-file were assembled in Trescott Hall, Eastport, to hear the orders of O'MAHONY, to go home, for the expedition was a failure:

This was hard. Yes, it was hard to see upward of five hundred men, as fine and as true as I ever saw, who had come there without one cent of compensation, many of them paying their own way—to make the greatest sacrifice that can be made—to execute with their arms what the leaders uttered with their tongues, and who had undergone the hardships and privations of the late war, went through everything that manhood could undergo, cry because they had to go back as they came, without doing anything for Old Ireland. They looked upon themselves that night as children in the storm forsaken by their parents. After everything was given up—after O'MAHONY, who is an imbecile, came back upon us, many of us concluded that we would leave the Brotherhood and never say another word about liberty, but on reconsidering the matter coolly we said that it did not become us as men, as revolutionists, to sacrifice the labor of the Brotherhood, aye, the hard earnings of the Irish servant girls of America. Many there are who have given money to O'MAHONY, and in doing so had to stint their own families of the necessities of life for the sake of a few useless men at the head of affairs.

Now, what did these poor dupes do? Give up the whole thing? No, but "in the name of God and Ireland, let us unite under the leadership of General SWEENEY, and carry out the pledge that we have taken before God and man." O'MAHONY has still his supporters, and he and KILLIAN wage a wordy war. O'MAHONY, in an elaborate defence of himself, says that the Eastport plan was KILLIAN's, and was predicated on the belief that the other wing of Fenianism would coöperate, and that Campobello was "neutral ground." But KILLIAN, he says, having procured his reluctant consent to the plan, did not carry it out well, and "treason or folly threatened to defeat the attempt." So he ordered the return. He adds:

Whether this first mistaken move of mine be pardoned or not, in consideration of my constant successes under severest trials during the past eight years, you shall ever find me prompt to do my duty as a Fenian, whether as a private in the rank, or in an official position.

It must not be forgotten that the Campobello movement was expected to have been simultaneous with the launching of an Irish iron-clad, owned by the Irish republic, in the American waters. In this there arose, unexpectedly, very considerable delay, consequent upon "red tape" formalities.

Here we have exposed the secret history of the Fenian expedition—an affair half comic and half serious—which attracted the attention of two or three great nations, and might have been pregnant with grave consequences. Now, a furious contest convulses the O'MAHONY Fenians, and criminations and recriminations, documents and counter-documents are the order of the day. And the great question is, "who holds the lease of the Moffat Mansion," whether KILLIAN or O'MAHONY. But, while one wing of Fenianism is crippled, the whole body is far from being dead. The ROBERTS-SWEENEY legion, undismayed by the mishaps of the phalanx of Union Square, are all the more encouraged. They are pushing on their preparations. Their Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are busy—and the Secretary of the Treasury busier and happier perhaps than either, for it is he that now receives the greater part of the Fenian fractional currency. The *Irish-American* sententiously declares that "not much importance is attached by the Senate to the downfall of the KILLIAN-O'MAHONY concern, as that event has been anticipated for a long time; and the constitutional party have always held that the moment General SWEENEY strikes, the rank and file of the O'MAHONYITE faction, who are honest, but misled by their leaders, will wheel into line, and give all the aid they can." The new bonds go off "like hot cakes." The Fenians of all shades are drawn toward the ROBERTS-SWEENEY Centre. Mystery cloaks everything, but a grand forward movement is said to be on the carpet. Above all, the Centre of all Head Centres, JAMES STEPHENS, is already on his way to New York. As we write, he may be stepping upon the dock, amid the huzzas of his enthusiastic countrymen. He was a God-send to the Marquis DE BOISSY, a good, English-hating Frenchman, who, it is said, to the amusement of Parisians, dined and lionized him. Fresh from these triumphs, STEPHENS comes among us. And Fenianism, of late a little crestfallen, will again be triumphant. This Summer will probably see the crisis of the Irish Republic, and, when STEPHENS comes to New York, it plays its best card. But STEPHENS, after all, does not come in the most opportune moment. The ROBERTS party, remembering his countenance of O'MAHONY and KILLIAN, are by no means eager to do him honor.

Pledges and explanations will be required. These, doubtless, will be given, and then, all Feniana will be united.

Meanwhile, all is quiet at Eastport. General MEADE and his staff, and most of his troops, are long since gone. The troops will be glad to get back to their comfortable quarters in Fort Preble and elsewhere. They have had "a campaign short, sharp and decisive." The only excitement was in the arrest of two Fenians (McDERMOTT and his friend), who were improperly stopped by the English guard in going from Calais to St. Stephens, and who are now at large; and the hypothetical drilling of from seventeen to twenty-one Fenians in some distant field, armed, probably, with Nature's weapons. An enterprising reporter tried his hand once more upon a grand Fenian naval expedition from Eastport for the conquest of Grand Menan Island, and a hot and exciting pursuit by the *Winooski*. The rate at which the latter vessel "cuts off" is not mentioned, but doubtless it was at "four-tenths," and, accordingly, we had fears for the "Fenian schooner *Friend*, of twenty tons burden, with armed Fenians on board." The reporter added that, if the *Winooski* failed to overhaul the *Friend*, the latter would "only have to contend with one British war-ship," and, as the schooner would swallow her at a mouthful, of course, "the greatest excitement is manifested here in the pursuit." But, on the 4th, the telegram announced that the *Winooski* had returned, and "did not see any Fenian privateer." The enterprising reporter again appears to say that, on the *Winooski's* return, "many people greeted her with ironical cheers and groans." Her officers and men were "very much humiliated at their want of success. All is quiet here. Rumors are afloat of another expedition very shortly." And so much for a fortnight's Fenianism.

FROM all parts of the country information comes to us now and then of the different military organizations formed of survivors of the late war, and designed to perpetuate the memories, the spirit, and the lessons of the past five years. These organizations are of many sorts—of Army and of Navy; of officers and of soldiers without distinction of rank; of Volunteers only, and of Regulars and Volunteers together. There are corps unions, and division, brigade, regimental and company associates. Of all these, the one of most importance, on account of its National character and prospective extent, is the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. It originated in Philadelphia, but it has already established chapters, or "Commanderies," as they are called in New York and Washington, and one also in New England. The society seems to be starting everywhere under the most favorable auspices, and is adopting a careful and thorough plan of organization and membership. The Commandery in New York is especially prosperous. At its recent meeting it chose a number of prominent officers to preside over its affairs—it being sufficient to mention that Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT was appointed Commander. That officer heartily accepted the nomination in expressing his warm interest in the Order, and his disposition to promote its success.

This Order has already many prominent officers of the present and the late Army connected with it, both of the Regular and Volunteer officers. It is rapidly extending its membership, great care, however, being taken with respect to the character of its organization. It is designed to take the place, to some degree, of the once flourishing Cincinnati, with somewhat broader scope, however; and it has a better opportunity for doing service on account of the widespread of the military interests of the country. An excellent feature of this Loyal Legion is its strict exclusion of all politics, and of all partisan intrigue or influence. The mere introduction of political or religious discussion subjects the offender to a fine of \$50. If kept true to its objects, this organization may be made exceedingly useful in our country. The history of the war demonstrated the use of military association in time of war. But there is less popular appreciation of the real advantages of military camaraderie in time of peace. Such organizations, however, beside their internal advantage, have an incidental but important influence in modifying that exclusive devotion to the pursuits of peace, to mere money-getting, and to that love of gain which sometimes destroys the sensibility to honor. They keep

warm past memories of patriotic devotion and honorable service. They bind together men who proved their love of country by great sacrifice and personal peril. So long as it keeps up to its present object and standard, as we doubt not it always will, the Order of the Loyal Legion will be a most praiseworthy organization.

AFTER a spirited and eulogistic debate, the House of Representatives has passed the bill making ULYSSES S. GRANT, the conqueror of Donelson, Vicksburgh, Chattanooga and Richmond, a full General in the Army. To this honor, not even WASHINGTON was raised; but the astonishing majority by which the bill passed—116 to 11 (56 not voting)—shows how strongly the House viewed the propriety of conferring this unprecedented distinction. Indeed, it was significant to note how men of all parties hastened to unite in praising the subjugator of secession—Messrs. DEMING, RAYMOND, STEVENS, RODGERS and DELANO delivering panegyrics. By way of illustrating his point, Mr. DEMING cited, among men, SESOSTRIS, RAMASES, PHARAOH, MILTIADES, THEMISTOCLES, ARISTIDES, EPAMINONDAS, XERXES, CÆSAR, HANNIBAL, CHARLEMAGNE, LUXEMBOURG, TURENNE, CONDE, MARLBOROUGH, WELLINGTON, together with the principal military characters of our own country. Among places and events, he alluded to the war which for two lustres ranged round mighty Ilium, to Peloponnesus, Mount Athos, the Hellespont, Blenheim, the "scene of the loss of HENRY II. and the Fair ROSAMOND," Gibraltar, Cherbourg, and many others "too numerous to mention." Mr. RAYMOND followed, adopting MARLBOROUGH and WELLINGTON, and Mr. STEVENS, though protesting it would be "in bad taste to light my taper in the midst of these blazing luminaries which surround us," did afterward run upon MARLBOROUGH, NELSON and WELLINGTON.

We are exceedingly glad that the latter gentleman's amendment, designed to keep SHERMAN from the Lieutenant-Generalcy, was voted down, though the vote was very strong in its favor—50 to 78. Mr. DELANO well said that, "while the name of GRANT lives, the name of SHERMAN will not be forgotten." We presume it to be indisputable that, when Lieutenant-General GRANT is raised to this pinnacle of military fame, his present place will be occupied by "Lieutenant-General SHERMAN."

THE bill for the increase of pay in the Navy, does not appear to make much progress. Now, the affair at Valparaiso, as well as not a few similar occurrences, illustrates the peculiar services often required of our Naval officers, and the importance of having a high standard in that service, even in times of peace. Our Army we keep at home, in peace—not an officer or man outside of our borders—and their instructions can always be given from the central authority. But the Naval officers are scattered all over the world—thousands of miles away from the Government, and months distant from the source of instructions. They are compelled to take responsibilities, to be alert for the honor of the country, to act, often, without express orders, to be ready to meet contingencies. Often, services are rendered for which no adequate consideration could be expressed in the pay. Form what judgment we like about Commodore RODGERS, there can be no question that he has added inestimable prestige to his country's flag throughout all South America, and even in Spain itself.

THE House has done a very gracious and creditable, as well as a very just, favor for Admiral FARRAGUT. On Wednesday last, Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, asked unanimous consent to report a bill to allow Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT a secretary, with the rank, sea-pay and allowances of a lieutenant of the Navy. He explained the necessity for it, saying that that eminent and conspicuous officer had no staff, and had to attend personally to all his correspondence, although his eyesight had become very much impaired. Unanimous consent was given, and the bill was reported and passed. Indeed, the only wonder is that the Vice-Admiral has been so long without any personal staff, or even so much as a clerk for his writing. While large demands have been made upon his time by the necessities of his position, we happen to know that in his family unrequited labors of correspondence have had to be performed on matters strictly confined to Government business.



## ARMY GAZETTE.

## A REGISTRY FOR ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

At the request of many officers, a Register has been opened at the office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, No. 39 Park Row, New York, wherein officers of the Army and Navy are invited to enter their names, upon their arrival in the city of New York. The great convenience of such a Register, in the lack of any other common place of resort, will be manifest to every one. The Register will be open from ten o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon. Officers at present in New York are requested to register their names.

## CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

## TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Brigadier-General Irvin McDowell, of the U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Virginia, to date from July 1, 1865.

Brigadier-General John Pope, of the U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Island No. 10, on the Mississippi River, to date from July 1, 1865.

Brigadier-General Joseph Hooker, of the U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chattanooga, Tenn., to date from July 1, 1865.

Brigadier-General Winfield S. Hancock, of the U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Spotsylvania, Va., to date from July 1, 1865.

Brigadier-General John M. Schofield, of the U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., to date from July 1, 1865.

Brigadier-General Oliver O. Howard, of the U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Ezra Church, and during the campaign against Atlanta, Ga., to date from July 1, 1865.

Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry, of the U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Wilmington, N. C., to date from July 1, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Edward O. C. Ord, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 4th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the assault of Fort Harrison, Va., to date from July 2, 1865.

Brigadier-General John G. Parke, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services at the repulse of Fort Steadman, Va., to date from July 3, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General David S. Stanley, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 5th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., to date from July 4, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Andrew A. Humphreys, of the U. S. Army, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from July 5, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Edward R. S. Canby, of the U. S. Army, and Colonel of the 19th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Fort Blakely and Mobile, Ala., to date from July 6, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Horatio G. Wright, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Petersburg, Va., to date from July 7, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Andrew J. Smith, of the U. S. Army, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., to date from July 8, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General John Gibbon, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 4th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Petersburg, Va., to date from July 9, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Jefferson C. Davis, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 1st U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Jonesboro', Ga., to date from July 10, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Joseph A. Mower, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 1st U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the passage of the Salkehatchie, Ga., to date from July 11, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas J. Woods, of the U. S. Army, and Colonel of the 2d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., to date from July 12, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Charles L. Wood, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 18th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bentonville, N. C., to date from July 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General James H. Wilson, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Selma, Ala., to date from July 14, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General William H. Emory, of the U. S. Army, and Colonel of the 5th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., to date from August 1, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Samuel P. Heintzelman, of the U. S. Army, and Colonel of the 17th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Williamsburgh, Va., to date from July 2, 1865.

## TO BE COLONELS BY BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel James H. Simpson, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Tracy, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 15th U. S. infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

## TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BY BREVET.

Major Albert Tracy, of the 15th U. S. infantry, for meritorious services during the campaign of 1862, under General Fremont in Virginia, to date from March 13, 1865.

## TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Brevet Colonel James H. Simpson, of the U. S. Army, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Corps of Engineers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from September 3, 1865.

Colonel Edward R. S. Canby, of the 19th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Valverde, New Mexico, to date from February 21, 1862.

Brevet Colonel Edward O. C. Ord, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 4th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Hatchie, Mississippi, to date from October 3, 1862.

Brevet Colonel Andrew A. Humphreys, of the U. S. Army, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to date from July 2, 1863.

Colonel Thomas J. Wood, of the 2d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, to date from September 20, 1863.

Brevet Colonel John G. Parke, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services in the defence of Knoxville, Tennessee, to date from December 3, 1863.

Brevet Colonel Joseph A. Mower, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 1st U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Port P. Busey, Louisiana, to date from March 13, 1864.

Brevet Colonel John Gibbon, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 4th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Spotsylvania, Virginia, to date from May 12, 1864.

Brevet Colonel Horatio G. Wright, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cold Harbor, Virginia, to date from June 3, 1864.

Brevet Colonel Jefferson C. Davis, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 1st U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, to date from June 27, 1864.

Brevet Colonel David S. Stanley, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 5th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Ruff's Station, Georgia, to date from July 4, 1864.

Brevet Colonel Andrew J. Smith, of the U. S. Army, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Tupelo, Mississippi, to date from July 14, 1864.

Brevet Colonel Charles R. Woods, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 18th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles before Atlanta, Georgia, to date from July 22, 1864.

Brevet Colonel James H. Wilson, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Nashville, Tennessee, to date from December 16, 1864.

Colonel David Hunter, of the 6th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Piedmont, and during the campaign in the Valley of Virginia, to date from July 1, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Alexander McD. McCook, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 3d U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, to date from July 2, 1865.

Brevet Colonel John G. Foster, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Savannah, Georgia, to date from July 3, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Christopher C. Angur, of the U. S. Army, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 12th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Fort Hudson, Louisiana, to date from July 4, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Gordon Granger, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 3d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Mobile, Alabama, to date from July 5, 1865.

Brevet Colonel George Stoneman, of the U. S. Army, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Charlotte, North Carolina, to date from July 6, 1865.

Brevet Colonel George Sykes, of the U. S. Army, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to date from July 7, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Frederick Steele, of the U. S. Army, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3d U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Little Rock, Arkansas, to date from July 8, 1865.

Brevet Colonel George L. Hartsuff, Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from July 9, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Gouverneur K. Warren, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bristow Station, Virginia, to date from July 10, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Alfred Pleasanton, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 2d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign against the insurgent forces under the Rebel General Price in Missouri, to date from July 11, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Quincy A. Gillmore, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Fort Wagner, South Carolina, to date from July 12, 1865.

Brevet Colonel William F. Smith, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chattanooga, Tennessee, to date from July 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel George Crook, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 4th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign of 1864 in West Virginia, to date from July 14, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Godfrey Weitzel, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from July 15, 1865.

Brevet Colonel William B. Hazen, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 8th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Fort McAllister, Georgia, to date from July 16, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Wesley Merritt, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 2d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Virginia, to date from July 17, 1865.

Brevet Colonel George A. Custer, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 5th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Virginia, to date from July 18, 1865.

Colonel Thomas W. Sherman, of the 3d U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Port Hudson, Louisiana, to date from July 19, 1865.

Brevet Colonel James B. Ricketts, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 1st U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, to date from July 20, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Henry W. Benham, of the U. S. Army, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from July 21, 1865.

Brevet Colonel William F. Barry, of the U. S. Army, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Joseph E. Johnston, to date from July 22, 1865.

Brevet Colonel John G. Barnard, of the U. S. Army, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from July 23, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Seth Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from July 24, 1865.

Brevet Colonel John Newton, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, and in the campaign against Atlanta, Georgia, to date from July 25, 1865.

Brevet Colonel John M. Brannan, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 1st U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign against Atlanta, Georgia, to date from July 26, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Richard W. Johnson, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 4th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Nashville, Tennessee, to date from July 27, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Zealous B. Tower, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Groveton, Virginia, to date from July 28, 1865.

Brevet Colonel John W. Davidson, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 2d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Little Rock, Arkansas, to date from July 29, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Eugene A. Carr, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 5th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Little Rock, Arkansas, to date from July 30, 1865.

Colonel William H. Emory, of the 5th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fisher's Hill, and in the campaign of the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, to date from July 31, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Cuvier Grover, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 3rd U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cedar Creek, and in the campaign of the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, to date from August 1, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Samuel W. Crawford, of the U. S. Army, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2d U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Va., to date from August 2, 1865.

Brevet Colonel James H. Carleton, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 6th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in New Mexico, to date from August 3, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Absalom Baird, Major and Assistant Inspector-General U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Atlanta, Ga., to date from August 4, 1865.

Brevet Colonel John C. Robinson, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 2d U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Spotsylvania, Va., to date from August 5, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Truman Seymour, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 5th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Petersburg, Va., to date from August 6, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Charles Griffin, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 5th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Va., to date from August 9, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Washington L. Elliott, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 1st U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., to date from August 8, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Henry J. Hunt, of the U. S. Army, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3d U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Petersburg, and in the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from August 9, 1865.

Brevet Colonel George W. Getty, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 5th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Petersburg, Va., to date from August 10, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Alfred Sully, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 8th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign against the Indians in the Northwest, and at the battle of White Stone Hill, Dacotah Territory, to date from August 11, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Robert S. Granger, of the U. S. Army, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 11th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the defence of Decatur, Ala., to date from August 12, 1865.

Colonel John H. King, of the 9th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Ruff's Station, Ga., to date from August 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Frank Wheaton, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 2d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Petersburg, Va., to date from August 14, 1865.

Brevet Colonel William P. Carlin, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 16th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bentonville, N. C., to date from August 15, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 5th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Va., to date from August 16, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Robert O. Tyler, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., to date from August 17, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Alfred T. A. Torbert, of the U. S. Army, and Cap-

tain of the 5th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., to date from August 18, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Adelbert Ames, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 5th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Fort Fisher, N. C., to date from August 19, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Judson Kilpatrick, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 1st U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Fayetteville, N. C., to date from August 20, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Alexander S. Webb, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 11th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from August 21, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Kenner Garrard, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 3d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., to date from August 22, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Samuel S. Carroll, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 10th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Spotsylvania, Va., to date from August 23, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Emory Upton, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 5th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle and capture of Selma, Ala., to date from August 24, 1865.

Brevet Colonel John B. McIntosh, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 5th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Winchester, Va., to date from August 25, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Eli Long, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 4th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle and capture of Selma, Ala., to date from August 26, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Louis D. Watkins, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 5th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the defence of Resaca, Ga., to date from August 27, 1865.

Colonel Sidney Burbank, of the 2d U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from August 28, 1865.

Colonel Robert C. Buchanan, of the 1st U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Groveton, Va., to date from August 29, 1865.

Brevet Colonel James C. Duane, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Petersburg, Va., and in the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from August 30, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Henry F. Clarke, Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from August 31, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Amos Beckwith, Major and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Joseph E. Johnston, to date from September 1, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Cyrus B. Comstock, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign ending with the capture of Mobile, Ala., to date from September 2, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Orlando M. Poe, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Joseph E. Johnston, to date from September 3, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Joseph H. Potter, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 19th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from September 4, 1865.

TO BE COLONELS BY BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry W. Benham, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Carrick's Ford, Va., to date from July 13, 1861.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John G. Foster, U. S. Army, and Major Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Newbern, N. C., to date from March 12, 1862.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander McD. McCook, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 3d U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., to date from April 7, 1862.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Washington L. Elliott, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 1st U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the raid on the Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, and in the siege of Corinth, Miss., to date from May 30, 1862.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Cuvier Grover, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 3d U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., to date from May 31, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Sykes, of the 5th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Va., to date from June 27, 1862.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Davidson, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 2d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Golding's Farm, Va., to date from June 28, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel John G. Barnard, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign of the Peninsula, Va., to date from June 30, 1862.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Sully, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 8th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Malvern Hill, Va., to date from July 1, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher C. Angur, of the 12th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., to date from August 9, 1862.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Zealous B. Tower, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., to date from August 9, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel George L. Hartsuff, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from September 17, 1862.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William F. Smith, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from September 18, 1862.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Truman Seymour, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 5th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from September 17, 1862.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward O. C. Ord, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 4th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Iuka, Miss., to date from September 19, 1862.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert S. Granger, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 5th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Lawrenceburg, Ky., to date from October 9, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew A. Humphreys, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from December 13, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Stoneman, of the 3d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from December 13, 1862.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Quincy A. Gillmore, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Somerset, Ky., to date from March 30, 1863.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph H. Potter, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 19th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from May 3, 1863.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph A. Mower, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 1st U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Jackson, Miss., to date from May 14, 1863.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene A. Carr, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 5th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the action of Black River Bridge, Miss., to date from May 17, 1863.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Adelbert Ames, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 5th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 1, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel W. Crawford, of the 2d U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Pleasanton, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 2d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel Seth Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 3, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry J. Hunt, of the 3d U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 3, 1863.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Newton, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 3, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Steele, of the 3d U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign resulting in the capture of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from July 4, 1863.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Gouverneur K. Warren, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 4, 1863.



Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Gibbon, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 4th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 4, 1863.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John G. Parke, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Jackson, Miss., to date from July 12, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry F. Clarke, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign in Maryland, to date from September 11, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel John H. King, of the 14th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from September 20, 1863.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Brannan, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 1st U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from September 20, 1863.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Crook, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 4th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Farmington, Tenn., to date from October 7, 1863.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Abalom Baird, Major and Assistant Inspector-General U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chattanooga, Tenn., to date from November 24, 1863.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Richard W. Johnson, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 4th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chattanooga, Tenn., to date from November 24, 1863.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles R. Woods, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 18th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chattanooga, Tenn., to date from November 24, 1863.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Granger, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 3d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chattanooga, Tenn., to date from November 24, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew J. Smith, of the 5th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., to date from April 10, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Robinson, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 2d U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from May 5, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Getty, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 5th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from May 5, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel S. Carroll, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 10th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from May 5, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James H. Wilson, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from May 5, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Horatio G. Wright, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Spottsylvania, Va., to date from May 12, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander S. Webb, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 11th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Spottsylvania, Va., to date from May 12, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Judson Kilpatrick, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 1st U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Resaca, Ga., to date from May 15, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel David S. Stanley, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 5th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Resaca, Ga., to date from May 15, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert O. Tyler, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Spottsylvania, Va., to date from May 17, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Jefferson C. Davis, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 1st U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Rome, Ga., to date from May 20, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Wesley Merritt, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 2d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Haver's Shop, Va., to date from May 23, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John B. McIntosh, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 5th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Ashland, Va., to date from June 1, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James B. Ricketts, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 1st U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Coal Harbor, Va., to date from June 3, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Louis D. Watkins, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 5th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Lafayette, Ga., to date from June 24, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Kenner Garrard, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 3d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the expedition to Covington, Ga., to date from July 22, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Griffin, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 5th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle on the Weldon Railroad, Va., to date from August 18, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 5th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle on the Weldon Railroad, Va., to date from August 18, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Eli Long, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 4th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Lovejoy's Station, Ga., to date from August 21, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel William F. Barry, of the 1st U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Atlanta, Ga., to date from September 1, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Amos Beckwith, Major and Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign against Atlanta, Ga., to date from September 1, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William P. Carlin, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 16th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., to date from September 1, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William B. Hazen, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 8th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Atlanta, Ga., to date from September 1, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred T. A. Torbert, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 5th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Winchester, Va., to date from September 19, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Custer, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 5th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Winchester, Va., to date from September 19, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Emory Upton, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 5th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., to date from October 19, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Godfrey Weitzel, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Fort Harrison, Va., to date from September 23, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Wheaton, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 2d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., to date from October 19, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Cyrus B. Comstock, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Fort Fisher, N. C., to date from January 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James H. Carleton, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 6th U. S. cavalry, for meritorious services in New Mexico, to date from May 23, 1865.

#### TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS BY BREVET.

Major James B. Ricketts, of the 1st U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bull Run, Va., to date from July 21, 1861.

Major Eugene A. Carr, of the 5th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, to date from August 10, 1861.

Major Zealous B. Tower, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the defense of Fort Pickens, Fla., to date from November 22, 1861.

Major Edward O. Ord, of the 3d U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Drainsville, Va., to date from December 20, 1861.

Major John G. Foster, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Roanoke Island, N. C., to date from February 8, 1862.

Brevet Major Alexander McD. McCook, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 3d U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Nashville, Tenn., to date from March 3, 1862.

Major Washington L. Elliott, of the 1st U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Island No. 10, on the Mississippi River, to date from April 7, 1862.

Major Quincy A. Gillmore, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army

for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Fort Pulaski, Ga., to date from April 11, 1862.

Major John G. Parke, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Fort Macon, N. C., to date from April 26, 1862.

Major Charles Grover, of the 3d U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Williamsburg, Va., to date from May 5, 1862.

Major Alfred Sully, of the 8th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., to date from June 1, 1862.

Major John W. Davidson, of the 2d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Va., to date from June 27, 1862.

Major Gouverneur K. Warren, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Va., to date from June 27, 1862.

Major William F. Smith, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of White Oak Swamp, Va., to date from June 28, 1862.

Brevet Major Adelbert Ames, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 5th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Malvern Hill, Va., to date from July 1, 1862.

Brevet Major Truman Seymour, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 5th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of South Mountain, Md., to date from September 14, 1862.

Major John Newton, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from September 17, 1862.

Major Alfred Pleasanton, of the 2d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from September 17, 1862.

Brevet Major George Crook, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 4th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from September 17, 1862.

Brevet Major Joseph A. Mower, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 1st U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Iuka, Miss., to date from September 19, 1862.

Major John M. Brannan, of the 1st U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Jacksonville, Fla., to date from September 25, 1862.

Major Joseph H. Potter, of the 19th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from December 13, 1862.

Brevet Major John Gibbon, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 4th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from December 13, 1862.

Major David S. Stanley, of the 5th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Stone River, Tenn., to date from December 31, 1862.

Brevet Major Louis D. Watkins, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 5th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Thompson's Station, Tenn., to date from March 5, 1863.

Major George W. Getty, of the 5th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Suffolk, Va., to date from April 19, 1863.

Major John C. Robinson, of the 2d U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 1, 1863.

Major Kenner Garrard, of the 3d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Brevet Major Robert O. Tyler, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Brevet Major Samuel S. Carroll, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 10th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 3, 1863.

Brevet Major John B. McIntosh, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 5th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 3, 1863.

Brevet Major Judson Kilpatrick, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 1st U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 3, 1863.

Major Charles R. Woods, of the 18th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from July 4, 1863.

Brevet Major Godfrey Weitzel, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Port Hudson, La., to date from July 5, 1863.

Major Absalom Baird, Assistant Inspector-General U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from September 20, 1863.

Major Richard W. Johnson, of the 4th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from September 20, 1863.

Brevet Major Gordon Granger, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 3d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from September 20, 1863.

Brevet Major Alexander S. Webb, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 11th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bristol Station, Va., to date from October 11, 1863.

Major Horatio G. Wright, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Rappahannock Station, Va., to date from November 8, 1863.

Major William P. Carlin, of the 16th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chattanooga, Tenn., to date from November 24, 1863.

Brevet Major James H. Wilson, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chattanooga, Tenn., to date from November 24, 1863.

Brevet Major William B. Hazen, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 8th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chattanooga, Tenn., to date from November 24, 1863.

Brevet Major Eli Long, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 4th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the defense of Knoxville, Tenn., to date from December 3, 1863.

Major Frank Wheaton, of the 2d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from May 5, 1864.

Brevet Major Romeyn B. Ayres, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 5th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from May 5, 1864.

Brevet Major Charles Griffin, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 5th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from May 5, 1864.

Brevet Major Cyrus B. Comstock, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from May 5, 1864.

Brevet Major Emory Upton, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 5th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Spottsylvania, Va., to date from May 11, 1864.

Brevet Major Wesley Merritt, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 2d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Yellow Tavern, Va., to date from May 11, 1864.

Brevet Major George A. Custer, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 5th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Yellow Tavern, Va., to date from May 11, 1864.

Brevet Major Jefferson C. Davis, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 1st U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Resaca, Ga., to date from May 15, 1864.

Brevet Major Alfred T. A. Torbert, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the 5th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Haver's Shop, Va., to date from May 23, 1864.

Major Amos Beckwith, Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the Atlanta campaign, to date from September 1, 1864.

Major James H. Carleton, of the 6th U. S. cavalry, for services in New Mexico, to date from May 23, 1865.

#### TO BE MAJORS BY BREVET.

Captain Truman Seymour, of the 1st U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the defense of Fort Sumter, South Carolina, to date from April 14, 1861.

Captain Charles Griffin, of the 5th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bull Run, Virginia, to date from July 21, 1861.

Captain Alexander McD. McCook, of the 3d U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bull Run, Virginia, to date from July 21, 1861.

Captain Adelbert Ames, of the 5th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bull Run, Virginia, to date from July 21, 1861.

Captain Gordon Granger, of the 3d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, to date from August 10, 1861.

Captain Jefferson C. Davis, of the 1st U. S. artillery, for gallant

and meritorious services at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, to date from March 9, 1862.

Captain James H. Wilson, of the Corps of Engineers U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Fort Pulaski, Georgia, to date from April 11, 1862.

Captain Joseph A. Mower, of the 1st U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Farmington, Mississippi, to date from May 9, 1862.

Captain George Crook, of the 4th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Lewisburg, Virginia, to date from May 23, 1862.

Captain John B. McIntosh, of the 5th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of White Oak Swamp, Virginia, to date from August 5, 1862.

Captain John Gibbon, of the 4th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from September 17, 1862.

Captain Eli Long, of the 4th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Farmington, Tenn., to date from October 7, 1862.

Captain Godfrey Weitzel, of the Corps of Engineers U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Thibodeux, La., to date from October 27, 1862.

Captain Robert O. Tyler, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from December 13, 1862.

Captain Louis D. Watkins, of the 5th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the expedition to East Tennessee under Brigadier-General S. P. Carter, U. S. Volunteers, to date from January 8, 1863.

Captain Samuel S. Carroll, of the 10th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from May 3, 1863.

Captain Judson Kilpatrick, of the 1st U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Aldie, Va., to date from June 17, 1863.

Captain Wesley Merritt, of the 2d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 1, 1863.

Captain Romeyn B. Ayres, of the 5th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Captain Alexander S. Webb, of the 11th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Captain George A. Custer, of the 5th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 3, 1863.

Captain Alfred T. A. Torbert, of the 5th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 4, 1863.

Captain Cyrus B. Comstock, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from July 4, 1863.

Captain William B. Hazen, of the 8th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from September 20, 1863.

Captain Emory Upton, of the 5th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Rappahannock Station, Va., to date from November 8, 1863.

#### FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Captain Edward J. Harrington, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, April 2, 1865, vice Bendire, promoted.

#### THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Joseph J. Ennis, late Captain of the — Kentucky Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, April 18, 1866, vice Hildeburn, promoted.

#### SIXTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Clarence E. Nesmith, late Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, April 18, 1866, vice Simpson, promoted.

#### FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Benjamin K. Roberts, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, April 18, 1866, vice H. M. Baldwin, promoted.

#### FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Palmer G. Wood, of the 7th California Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, February 23, 1866, vice Howard, promoted.

#### NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant J. Richmond Hardenbergh, of the — California Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, April 5, 1866, vice Yard, promoted.

#### ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Thomas Latchford, of Maryland, to be Second Lieutenant, April 6, 1866, vice Wagner, promoted.

Edward P. Colby, late Private of the 1st Pennsylvania light artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, April 13, 1866, vice McIntosh, promoted.

#### FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Private Thomas L. Nye, of Company A, 2d battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, April 6, 1866, vice Knapp, promoted.

#### SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

James H. Baldwin, late Captain of the 1st battalion heavy artillery Massachusetts Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, March 30, 1866, vice Moore, promoted.

#### SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Welcome A. Crafts, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th New Hampshire Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, April 6, 1866, vice Morse, promoted.

The Senate, on the 4th inst., confirmed the list of brevets in the Regular Army published in our issue of the 7th ult.

#### VOLUNTEER FORCE.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS BY BREVET IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Brigadier-General Robert A. Cameron, of the U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General B. F. Potts, of the U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General Thomas Ewing, Jr., of the U. S. Volunteers, for meritorious services at the battle of Pilot Knob, Mo., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General Edward W. Hinks, of the U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General David Tilton, of the U. S. Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General James Bowen, of the U. S. Volunteers, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General Charles O. Doolittle, of the U. S. Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from June 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General George L. Beal, of the U. S. Volunteers, for long and gallant services in the field, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General Daniel Ullman, of the U. S. Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General James S. Babin, of the U. S. Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General George W. Cole, Colonel of the 2d U. S. colored cavalry, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General John D. Stevenson, of the U. S. Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General Isaac H. Duvall, of the U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, and particularly at the battle of the Opequan, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General Rutherford B. Hayes, of the U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign of 1864 in West Virginia, and particularly at the battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General William H. Powell, of the U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign of 1864 in West Virginia, and particularly at the battle of Front Royal, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General Benjamin F. Kelley, of the U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General Jacob J. Lauman, of the U. S. Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

##### ASSIGNED.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Page, Surgeon, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty in the Department of Virginia, and ordered to duty as Medical Director Department of North Carolina.

Brevet Major John Vansant, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, is ordered to duty in the Department of Arkansas.



## CHANGES OF MUSTERING OFFICERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, May 1, 1866.

Circular No. 13.

The following changes of mustering officers, commissaries and assistant commissaries of musters during the month of April, 1866, are announced for the information and guidance of all concerned:

## COMMISSARIES AND ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES OF MUSTERS.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.

Assistant Commissary, Captain A. D. Collins, Sixth Veteran Reserve Corps. Appointed June 27, 1865. Relieved September 28, 1865.  
Assistant Commissary, Captain Joseph O'Neil, Second Veteran Reserve Corps. Appointed June 27, 1865. Relieved December 25, 1865.  
Assistant Commissary, Captain J. G. Robinson, Fourth Veteran Reserve Corps. Appointed July 13, 1865. Relieved September 23, 1865.

## DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE.

Assistant Commissary, Captain William J. Harrison, Fifteenth U. S. colored troops, District of Middle Tennessee. Appointed January 19, 1865. Relieved April 7, 1866.  
Assistant Commissary, Lieutenant John K. Brown, Fifty-ninth U. S. colored troops, District of West Tennessee. Appointed June 8, 1865. Relieved January 11, 1866.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Assistant Commissary, Captain H. S. Bingham, Second Minnesota cavalry, District of Minnesota. Appointed March 17, 1865. Relieved April 19, 1866.  
Assistant Commissary, Captain Thomas M. McDougall, Fifth U. S. Volunteers. Appointed April 3, 1866.

## DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

Commissary, Brevet Major Frederick Martin, Captain First East Virginia Volunteers. Appointed December 23, 1863. Relieved April 28, 1866.

## DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Assistant Commissary, Captain B. F. Briscoe, Twenty-third Michigan Volunteers, District of Western North Carolina. Appointed October 3, 1865. Relieved January 8, 1866.

## DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA.

Assistant Commissary, Lieutenant Henry L. Mitchell, First New Orleans Volunteers. Appointed May 19, 1865. Relieved April 7, 1866.  
Assistant Commissary, Lieutenant P. H. Maroney, U. S. Army. Appointed March 10, 1866.

## DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Assistant Commissary, Captain W. Nichols, Fifty-first Ohio Volunteers, Central District. Appointed September 9, 1865. Relieved April 17, 1866.

## DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Assistant Commissary, Captain John D. Devin, Ninth U. S. infantry, Camp Independence, California. Appointed March 28, 1866. (Temporary).

## MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE.

Assistant Commissary, Captain William G. Wedemeyer, Sixteenth U. S. infantry. Appointed April 10, 1866. (Temporary.)

## MUSTERING OFFICERS.

## INDIANA.

Captain Thomas B. Burroughs, Eighteenth U. S. infantry, Indianapolis. Appointed March 20, 1865. Relieved March 24, 1866.

## NEW YORK.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Beecher, First Lieutenant, Fourth U. S. artillery, New York City, appointed June 19, 1865. Relieved April 30, 1866, to date May 4, 1866.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William B. Lane, Captain Third U. S. cavalry. Appointed Chief Mustering Officer, Eastern Division of Pennsylvania, May 22, 1865. Relieved April 28, 1866, to date May 2, 1866.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

## HONORABLY MUSTERED OUT.

Captain William M. Dunn, Jr., from May 3d.  
Colonels George Thorne, John C. Kelton, Henry F. Clarke, Amos Beckwith, William F. Reynolds, Thomas J. Haines Samuel B. Holabird, Edward G. Beckwith, John N. Macomb and Robert E. Clary.  
Brevet Brigadiers-General William Myers and George D. Ruggles.  
Lieutenant-Colonels B. S. Alexander and Frank Myers, Majors C. H. Menely and David C. Houston, Captains William Barstow, George C. Scott and Daniel W. Hughes and A. A. De Camps, from May 31st.

## HONORABLY MUSTERED OUT REVOKED.

The order mustering out of the service Hospital Chaplain John Wourt is hereby revoked, and he is ordered to duty in the General Hospital at Hilton Head, S. C.

## DISMISSED.

First Lieutenant George L. Kutchner (Kutner), Twelfth Missouri cavalry, and to forfeit to the United States one month's pay and allowances.  
Second Lieutenant Charles P. Bushman, Company B, Fourth regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.

## RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Captain John C. Palfrey, Brevet Colonel Corps Engineers, from May 1st.  
First Lieutenant Alexander Johnston, Eleventh U. S. infantry, from May 1st.

## DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE.

Hospital Stewards J. M. Dixon, John D. W. Roberts and Niles H. Shearer, U. S. Army.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Brevet Major-General George D. Ramsay is ordered to command the Washington Arsenal; Brevet Colonel J. G. Benton to command the Springfield Armory; and Brevet Colonel T. S. Laidley to command the New York Arsenal.

First Lieutenant J. H. McBlair, Jr., U. S. Army, has been ordered to report to Major-General Howard for duty with Brevet Major-General Stannard, Superintendent Freedmen's affairs in Maryland.  
Taylor Barracks at Louisville, Ky., has been discontinued as a rendezvous for returned troops.

Majors J. H. McArthur and William E. Prince have been ordered to report to Major-General Butterfield, Superintendent of Recruiting Service at New York City, for duty.

## DIRECTORY OF THE STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Major-General Joseph Hooker, commanding Department of the East, No. 49 Seventh avenue.  
Brevet Brigadier-General George D. Ruggles, Assistant Adjutant-General, No. 49 Seventh avenue.  
Brevet Brigadier-General Wm. H. Lawrence, Aide-de-Camp, No. 49 Seventh avenue.  
Brevet Colonel Wm. H. Ludlow, Assistant Inspector-General, No. 49 Seventh avenue.  
Major Wm. E. Blake, Acting Judge-Advocate, No. 49 Seventh avenue.  
Brevet Major Samuel W. Taylor, Aide-de-Camp, No. 49 Seventh avenue.  
Brevet Major-General S. Van Vliet, Chief Quartermaster, and assistants, No. 17 State street.  
Brevet Colonel Wm. J. Sloan, Medical Director, No. 125 Bleeker street.  
Brevet Colonel Wilson Barstow, Chief Commissary of Musters, No. 125 Bleeker street.  
Captain Daniel W. Hughes, Assistant Commissary of Musters, No. 125 Bleeker street.  
Brevet Major Paul Quirk, Assistant Commissary of Musters, No. 125 Bleeker street.  
Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas J. Leslie, Chief Paymaster, and assistants, No. 35 Clinton Place.  
Brevet Major-General John G. Barnard, Chief Engineer, and assistants, No. 393 Canal street.  
Brevet Brigadier-General David H. Vinton, Deputy Quartermaster-General, No. 29 Broadway.

Brevet Colonel S. Crispin, Ordnance Department, No. 45 Worth street.  
Brevet Brigadier-General D. Butterfield, Superintendent General Recruiting Service, and assistants, No. 24 East Fourth street.  
Brevet Brigadier-General R. S. Satterlee, Medical Purveyor, Wooster street, near Prince.  
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Milbau, U. S. A., Examining Surgeon, No. 115 Cedar street.  
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. A. Clements, Examining-Surgeon, No. 128 Chatham street.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

MAY 1.—Lieutenant Winfield S. Schley, to the practice ship *Sabine*.  
MAY 2.—Paymaster Richard H. Douglass, to duty as Recorder to the Board of Paymasters at Philadelphia.

## DETACHED.

MAY 1.—Lieutenant Henry D. H. Manley, from the *Sabine*, and ordered to the *Lackawanna*.  
MAY 2.—Surgeon E. H. Denby, from the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, and ordered to the practice ship *Sabine*.  
MAY 3.—Paymaster John A. Bates, Jr., from duty at Key West, Fla., and ordered North.  
Sailmaker George Thomas, from the *Macedonian*, and ordered to the *Savannah*.  
MAY 4.—Surgeon B. F. Gibbs, from the *Sabine*, and placed on waiting orders.  
Lieutenant Le Rue P. Adams, from the *Rhode Island*, and ordered to appear before the Retiring Board at Philadelphia, Pa.  
MAY 5.—Surgeon E. S. Bogert, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and placed on waiting orders.

## ORDERS REVOKED.

MAY 1.—Lieutenant A. H. McCormick, detaching him from the *Chattanooga* with orders to the *Lackawanna*; he will return to the *Chattanooga*.  
Lieutenant George W. Hayward, from the *Sabine*, and ordered to the *Shamrock*; he will return to the *Sabine*.

## PROMOTED.

MAY 4.—Assistant Paymaster Forbes Parker, of the *Winoski*, to a Paymaster, from August 26, 1865.  
Lieutenant-Commander Leonard Paulding, to a Commander, from December 24, 1865.  
Ensign William W. Hendrickson, to a Master, from November 10, 1865.  
Passed Assistant Surgeon Frederick E. Potter, to a Surgeon, from March 25, 1866.  
Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward S. Bogert, to a Surgeon, from April 6, 1866.

## APPOINTED.

MAY 2.—John J. Overn, Acting Carpenter.

## RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

MAY 3.—Commander Edward M. Yard.

## VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

APRIL 30.—Acting Ensigns James Courtney and William F. Kilgore, to duty at Norfolk, Va.  
Acting Master Eli D. Edmunds, to command the coast survey steamer *Marcy*, at San Francisco, Cal.  
Acting Assistant Paymaster Jared Linsly, Jr., to the *Massachusetts*.  
MAY 1.—Acting Ensign A. H. Martine, to the *Ohio*.  
MAY 2.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Jerome H. Kidder, to the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Pa.  
MAY 3.—Acting Assistant Surgeon William V. Marmion, to duty at the Naval Hospital at New York City.  
Acting Assistant Surgeon Adam Tran, to duty at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Pa.  
MAY 4.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Joseph W. Elliott, to the *Pilgrim*.

## DETACHED.

APRIL 30.—Acting Master Andrew S. Hussey, from the command of the coast survey steamer *Marcy*, on the reporting of his relief, and granted leave.  
Acting Assistant Paymaster L. E. Rice, from the *Massachusetts*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to settle his accounts.  
MAY 1.—Acting Master George E. McConnell, from duty in the Bureau of Navigation and Office of Detail, and ordered to the *Monocacy*.  
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Thomas F. Wade, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Shamrock*.  
Acting Master E. A. Roderick, and Acting Ensign William H. Hand from duty in the Bureau of Navigation and Office of Detail, and ordered to the *Lackawanna*.  
MAY 4.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer John S. Larkins, from the *Pilgrim*, on the reporting of his relief, and granted leave.

## APPOINTED.

MAY 1.—Henry W. Hand, Acting Master, and ordered to the *Lackawanna*.  
MAY 3.—J. E. Giddings, Acting Master, and ordered to duty at Mount City, Illinois.  
Christopher C. Gill, Acting Master, and ordered to the *Sabine*.  
E. R. Warren, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Sabine*.

## RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

MAY 2.—Mates John A. Orcutt and James A. Ingraham, of the *Vanderbilt*, on her arrival at San Francisco.  
MAY 3.—Mate Walter H. Tilton, of the *Fredonia*.

## PLACED ON WAITING ORDERS.

MAY 2.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant N. M. Dyer.

## ORDER REVOKED.

MAY 3.—Acting Ensign Samuel A. Gore, from the coast survey steamer *Bibb*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

## DESERTED.

Mate Charles H. Greenwood, of the *Miantonomah*.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The present address of the European Squadron is No. 26 Henrietta street, Covent Garden, London.

## LIST OF VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFICERS

who have been honorably discharged the service of the U. S. since last report:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. W. Kennison, May 4.  
Acting Masters Edmund Kemble, August 26; W. G. Wright, May 5, and Gilbert Dayton, May 6.  
Acting Ensigns William Zimmerman, October 24, and G. H. Berry, May 3.  
Acting Gunner Andrew Harman, May 6.  
Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon Edgar S. Smith, April 28.  
Acting First Assistant Engineer J. R. Ramsey, September 5.  
Acting Second Assistant Engineers Charles McMillan, September 5, and Thomas Galloway, May 1.  
Acting Third Assistant Engineers F. W. Wagner, June 13; Thomas Kennedy, March 23; Frank Van Brunt, April 17; William Charlton, April 26, and Timothy Flanders, April 27.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending May 5, 1866:

William Gallagher, seaman, April 26, U. S. Naval Hospital, New York.  
Joseph Thomas (colored), landsman, February 19, U. S. steamer *Pouchatou*.  
Richard Morris, landsman, April 13, U. S. steamer *New Hampshire*.

George E. Orem, seaman, March 9, U. S. steamer *Susquehanna*.  
Thomas Chirquin, gunner's mate, January 29, U. S. steamer *Shenandoah*.  
Aaron Stokely (colored), landsman, April 30, U. S. Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.  
John Hughes, landsman, February 21, U. S. steamer *Onward*.  
Michael Homan, ordinary seaman, May 3, U. S. Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.  
John Mount, beneficiary, May 2, U. S. Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.  
Lemuel Miller (colored), landsman, April 25, U. S. R. steamer *Allegany*.

## MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

## MILITIA ITEMS.

**EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.**—A battalion drill of this regiment took place at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, on the evening of the 3d instant. The line was formed at about half-past eight, the companies, which were not equalized, numbering about ten files each. The ceremony of dress parade was first gone through with, and the men generally ordered arms and came to parade rest in good style, although they should have stood steadier while the music was beating off. The order arms of the ninth company was very poor. After the ranks were opened arms were ordered, and, after a slight delay, Brigadier-General George W. Palmer, Commissary General of Ordnance of the State, and Colonel Gebhard, his assistant, made their appearance attended by a man bearing a stand of colors, which the General had been directed by the Commander-in-Chief to present to the regiment. The command was then brought to a shoulder and a present, in which position they stood during the whole of the presentation speech, which occupied about fifteen minutes. This was doubtless owing to the fact that the Colonel had sheathed his sword and therefore forgot that the battalion were still at a present, but, to the credit of the men be it said, that, considering the circumstances, they stood quite steady. The speech of General Palmer was an unusually fine one, and we would gladly give it a place in our columns did our space allow it. We extract the opening portion, however, which will explain the cause of the presentation. "Colonel Conkling, officers and men of the Eighty-fourth regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.: By direction of the Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of the State of New York, I have the honor, on behalf of the State, to present to you this beautiful stand of colors. It was thought those military organizations of the State of New York which gathered up the equipments of war, and went forth to battle in the cause of the Union, at times when the National existence seemed to depend upon their efforts, were entitled to receive some honorable token of the appreciation of their services from the hands of the State which they served. Acting upon this idea, Governor Fenton has issued an order directing the Commissary-General of Ordnance to cause to be placed upon one stand of colors for each of the regiments so engaged, the names of battles or campaigns in which they participated, and present them to those organizations respectively without further orders." Colonel Conkling replied to General Palmer in his usual happy style. The stand presented to the Eighty-fourth was a very beautiful one, consisting of the State colors and the National flag, upon which was printed in gilt, "Campaign of 1863, from July 3d to September 16th; Campaign of 1864, from July 12th to October 26th." After the presentation the regiment was reviewed by General Palmer. The field music was composed of drums and fifes, and did well after they had commenced, although they were very poorly handled by the drum-major. One of the fifers presented a very seedy appearance in contrast with the neat uniforms of the others, inasmuch as he wore a double-breasted coat trimmed with red, citizens pants and an old forage cap. The regiment made a good appearance in passing in common and quick time, but the music did not commence at the command "march." After the review the companies were equalized and drilled for some time. The advance in line was very well executed, but there was generally a lack of correctness in detail. The third company looked very well, as usual; the captain of the first company omitted to command "support-arms" in several successive movements. We noticed that the captain of the fourth company, alone of all the officers, faced his men each time they executed a wheel; we hope the rest will follow his example. The officers of the regiment showed a very evident desire to do their duty, and if the ignorant ones will adopt our advice and secure the services of a competent instructor, the regiment may be made to occupy a high stand.

**SEVENTH REGIMENT VETERAN ASSOCIATION.**—We have received the seventh annual report of the board of management of the veterans of the Seventh regiment, containing the roll of members. Wash. E. Vermilye is Colonel; Jackson S. Schultze, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Emmons Clark, the present Colonel of the Seventh, Major of this Association. Any person who shall have been honorably discharged from service in the National Guard, formerly Twenty-seventh (present Seventh regiment N. Y. S. M.), or who may now or hereafter be in active duty therein for not less than seven years' duration, may be elected a member of this Association. The report of Thomas M. Adair, Paymaster, shows that the finances are in a very flourishing state, quite a large balance remaining in his hands. We learn from this report that the exact number of names contained on the "Roll of Honor," which was presented to the guests of the regiment at their grand reception, is five hundred and fifty-seven. We make the following extract from the report before us on the subject of a monument to those of the Seventh who fell during the war: "The regiment entertains a project to erect in some central public location a suitable monument to the memory of those members who have perished in the war. Colonel Vermilye has been appointed a committee to represent this Association, and cooperate with the regiment in this commendable enterprise. It is expected that an enduring monument, bearing on its face the names of those martyrs who died to save our country and put down Rebellion, will soon rise to testify to this and future generations how dear to loyal citizens is the Government of their own creation, which protects alike the rights of all; and how odious is the treason which strikes at the heart of all that stand in the way of its mad ambition."

**COMPETITIVE DRILLS.**—We find on an examination of this subject that competitive drills have taken place in the National Guard from time to time, although not exactly under the conditions we propose. Many years ago a friendly contest took place between two companies of the Seventh regiment, the one which was commanded by Captain Shumway gaining the prize. This company is now commanded by an officer who has been in the National Guard for a long time, and we hope to see the eighth company again throw down the gauntlet. A few years before the war the Seventy-first regiment drilled before the State Military Association at Albany, and bore away the prize from several competitors. Has the American Guard (Seventy-first) no company willing to drill from a champion guidon? The "Tiger" should not be slow in seizing upon an honor. Captain Bunce, of this



regiment, gave an exhibition drill of his company not long ago—why should not his company be entered as one of the contestants in a competitive drill? Each first-class regiment in New York certainly has a crack company, and the meeting together of these for the purpose of a friendly trial of proficiency, forming, so to speak, a National Guard Tournament, would be a great assistance to recruiting. The Twenty-second regiment has deservedly a high reputation—is any company of that regiment ready to compete? We should be very happy to confer with any member of the National Guard on this subject. The Second division is not without well-drilled companies, and we shall hope to see Company B, of the Thirteenth, and Company A, of the Twenty-third, enter the lists. There are many companies of the National Guard which are in splendid shape which we have not mentioned, as for instance, the second company, (B) Seventh regiment, and a number of others, so that if the good companies come out as they can, these competitive drills will be exceedingly interesting as well as beneficial to the National Guard at large.

**SEVENTY-SEVENTH.**—This regiment assembled for inspection at the State Arsenal, Seventh avenue, on the evening of the 7th inst. Nine companies were present, numbering about 250 men. Quite a number of the men in the ranks did not appear in uniform, but those who did made a very fine appearance. The uniform coat of the Seventy-seventh is after the United States regulation pattern, which gives the wearer a much more soldierly look than the State jacket. The company on the right was the only one all of whose members were in uniform, while the one on the left was the largest, numbering some sixteen files. One company was not uniformed at all. We noticed several soldierly looking sergeants and privates, but, judging from their appearance, most of the members of the regiment are un-drilled recruits, and we shall not therefore criticise their movements. The regiment, both officers and men, seemed constant and thorough drilling. After the line had been formed, there was a very long delay before the inspecting officer appeared; we found upon inquiry that this was owing to a dispute between Brigadier-General Spicer and Colonel Darling as to whether the latter or Major Van Nest, of the General's staff, should inspect. Colonel Darling received his orders from Albany, and yet Major Van Nest claimed that it was his right to inspect, so that between them the inspection did not commence until half-past 9 o'clock p. m., when it was made by Colonel Darling. This was rather unfortunate, for although the officials may have enjoyed the dispute the regiment and the spectators were decidedly annoyed by it, as they grew tired of waiting for the inspecting officer. We did not wait until the close of the inspection, but if it was a close one it could not have ended before 12 o'clock.

**SECOND BRIGADE.**—This brigade will parade, uniformed, armed and equipped, for practice in evolutions of the line, on Monday, the 28th day of May, inst., pursuant to General Orders, No. 1, from General Headquarters, prescribing additional exercises for the year 1866. The brigade line will be formed at the drill ground at East New York, Queen's County, at 1 o'clock p. m., precisely. The several infantry regiments after their arrival on the ground will be exercised by their respective commandants, in the school of the battalion, and in street firing, light infantry, Secs. 900-929, General Regulations, until the brigade line is formed. Colonel Teller, commanding the First artillery, will order a battery of pieces, with caissons and six rounds of ammunition, and will drill his companies in turn at the pieces. Colonel Teller will detail Company H, Captain Kline, for escort and guard duty, to report, mounted, to the commanding officer of the brigade, at Washington Parade Ground, at 7½ o'clock a. m., on the day of the parade. The commandants of infantry regiments, and Colonel Teller, of the First artillery, will make requisition on the Commissary-General for six rounds of ammunition for this parade. The brigade staff will assemble, mounted, at Washington Parade Ground, at 7½ a. m., on the day of the parade. The engineer officers of the several regiments will report, mounted, to the brigade major on the drill ground.

**ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REGIMENT.**—As noticed in our last issue, Colonel A. N. Wakefield of this regiment has been cashiered and disqualified from holding any office in the Militia of the State, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100. The charges in the case were ten in number, and the accused was found guilty of all the charges and specifications except the seventh and the specifications under it. The evidence in the case shows that the accused held a company election without properly notifying the members of the same, and that upon his certificate the officer thus illegally elected received his commission. The ninth charge is that the said Colonel A. N. Wakefield, of the One Hundred and Eighth regiment, appropriated \$80 or upward of the fines collected in said regiment to his own private use. And charge tenth alleges that he, as one of a board of commissioners, misappropriated moneys arising from the sale of the Middleburgh armory. The sentence of the court in the case, which is the extreme penalty or penalties allowed by the Militia of the State, has been approved by Major-General S. S. Burnside, commanding the Fifth division. Although the testimony in the case was of the most unimpeachable character, we understand an appeal is to be made to the Commander-in-Chief.

**NINTH REGIMENT.**—After the 8th inst., all orders for battalion parades and drills will be issued in such manner from headquarters as to do away with the necessity of issuing company orders in addition. Privates as well as officers will receive the general order, and govern themselves accordingly, as they will receive no other. The officers and members of this regiment will assemble at the armory, in fatigue dress, for battalion drill, as follows: The Lieutenant-Colonel, non-commissioned staff, and Companies A, B, C and H, on Thursday evening, May 17th. The Major, non-commissioned staff, and Companies D, E, F and G, on Thursday evening, May 24th. Company roll calls on both occasions at 8 o'clock; line formed immediately after. The officers and members of this regiment will assemble at the armory, in full uniform, on Monday, May 28th, for the purpose of celebrating the fifth anniversary of the departure of the regiment from this city, for its three years' service in the United States Army. Company roll calls at 2½ o'clock p. m. A dress parade will take place in Twenty-sixth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue, at 3 o'clock p. m., and immediately thereafter the regiment will be marched to the City Hall for review, by his Honor the Mayor and the Major-General commanding the division.

**SEVENTY-FIRST.**—This regiment will parade on Wednesday, the 23d inst., for the purpose of conveying the remains of Abram Vosburg, late Colonel of this regiment, from the vault where they now repose to the site selected for his monument. An address will be delivered on the occasion, but the orator has not yet been made. There are many rumors as to the regiments which are to turn out on the occasion, but as there is nothing official about them we do not give them. The Twenty-third regiment, Brooklyn, will meet the Seventy-first upon its arrival in Brooklyn, and escort the regiment to Greenwood, participating with it in the ceremonies there. The programme for

the day has not as yet been decided upon. The annual moonlight parade of Company D and E of this regiment took place on the evening of the 10th inst. His honor the Mayor, the Deputy Comptroller, and several of the city officials, were serenaded. An election for Major of this regiment will take place on the evening of the 16th inst. The candidates are Captains Tompkins and Walcott of the regiment and Captain Edgar Seelye, late Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers. Captain Tompkins will probably be elected. The Army Committee are progressing in their work, but have arrived at no definite arrangement; several sites have been proposed, one of which it is expected will shortly be selected.

**MILITIA LAW.**—We published last week section 93 of New York Militia Law as amended by the last Legislature. We now subjoin section 94 as amended.

Sec. 94. In order to carry out the provisions of this act, the Commander-in-Chief shall cause to assemble a board of not less than three nor more than five commissioned officers, all of whom shall have served in the Volunteer service of the United States, one of whom at least shall be of the medical staff, to determine the facts as to the nature and occasion of the disability of such officers as appear disabled or unfit, from any cause, to perform military service, such board being hereby invested with the powers of a court of inquiry and court-martial, and their decision shall be subject to like revision as that of such courts by the Commander-in-Chief. The board, whenever it finds an officer incapacitated for active service, shall report such fact to the Commander-in-Chief, and if he approves such judgment the disabled officer shall thereupon be placed upon the supernumerary list, according to the provisions of this act: provided, always, that the members of the board shall in every case be sworn to an honest and impartial performance of their duties, and that no officer shall be placed upon the supernumerary list by the action of said board without having had a fair and full hearing before the board, if upon due summons he shall demand it. Provided that it shall not be necessary to refer any case for the action of such board arising under section 93, except the officers designated by the Commander-in-Chief to be retired, shall within twenty days after notice that he will be retired, by notice in writing to be served on the Adjutant-General, demand a hearing and examination before such board.

**THIRD REGIMENT.**—This regiment will assemble for drill, in full uniform (without muskets), at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, on Monday, the 14th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock p. m. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock, precisely. Captain Hackett, Company E, will detail one corporal and three men to act as guard at the door. Commandants of companies have been required to make a complete roster of their commands, giving name, age and residence of each member uniformed, and now for duty, with a view to entering the same in regimental descriptive book; and also to report the number of uniforms not issued, and how many are needed in their commands. This being a drill for instruction, no spectators will be allowed, except the Press. The following officers have been commissioned in this regiment: Company E, First Lieutenant, Peter Murray; Second Lieutenant, Richard Groves, Company F, First Lieutenant, A. O'Neill; Second Lieutenant, L. Masters; Company I, Captain, G. H. Mooser; First Lieutenant, F. Osterman; Company K, Captain, F. Boschert; First Lieutenant, C. Reynolds; Second Lieutenant, John McAuliffe.

**FIFTH REGIMENT.**—Pursuant to General Order No. 7, received from headquarters Second brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., dated New York, May 3, 1866, this regiment will parade, uniformed (uniform coat, without epaulettes, and fatigue cap), armed and equipped, for practice in evolutions of the line, on Monday, May 28th, at the drill ground at East New York. Each member will provide himself with one day's rations. Regimental line will be formed in Hester street, in front of the regimental armory, at 15 minutes before 8 o'clock a. m. Quartermaster Holsworth will make arrangements with the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company for transportation. Pursuant to orders received from headquarters Second brigade, the first sergeants of this regiment are ordered, from and after the 9th inst., to parade with muskets, on all occasions, and act as right guides of their respective companies, as prescribed in tactics and regulations.

**NATIONAL GUARD BREVETS.**—The following joint resolution was passed by the Legislature of the State of New York at their last session:

Resolved, the Senate concurring, That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized to confer upon any officer of the National Guard, State of New York, who has been honorably discharged from the service of the United States, brevet commissions corresponding in rank to any commission or commissions which the said officer may have received by brevet or otherwise from the President of the United States.

**TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.**—Company C, of this regiment, presented Lieutenant Thomas Tate, Jr., of that company, on the 9th inst., with a set of resolutions, embodying their sentiments of gratitude to that officer for the services performed by him in the design and perfection of their company room. The presentation speech was made by the Secretary, Mr. Thomas G. Baker. The resolutions were neatly framed and engrossed.

**THIRD CAVALRY.**—The Colonel of this regiment, who is made commander of the cavalry brigade by the bill recently passed the Legislature, has not drilled his regiment as such in several years. We understand that he has never instructed them in sabre drill. He will, however, come under the limitation law.

**FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.**—The officers and non-commissioned officers of this regiment meet at their armory in Raymond street, Brooklyn, on the evening of the 8th inst., at 8 o'clock p. m., for drill and instruction.

**EIGHTH REGIMENT.**—A special meeting of the Board of Officers of this regiment will be held on Tuesday evening, May 15th, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

**MILITIA CHANGES.**—In the Seventy-seventh Unattached Company of infantry, the place of Captain Pomeroy, who has been discharged, has been filled by Captain Erskine E. Butler, the commission to date from March 31st. In the same company, Albert E. Johnson has been commissioned First Lieutenant in place of Erskine E. Butler, promoted; and John McGrath, of Enfield, has been promoted to fill the vacancy caused by Lieutenant Johnson's promotion. In the second company of cadets, John P. Browning, of Salem, has been reappointed Adjutant, and Jonathan A. Kenny, of Salem, reappointed Quartermaster. The resignations of Captain William H. Merritt of Lynn, of Company D, Eighth regiment, and of Second Lieutenant George C. Stevens, of Lowell, of Company G, Sixth regiment, have been received and accepted.

**THE NEW ARMORY FOR THE SECOND LIGHT BATTERY.**—A new armory is to be constructed for the Second light battery, and located on Wareham and Plympton streets, Boston. It will be a one story building, with a pitched roof, and comprising an area of 170 by 50 feet. It will contain a company room 30 by 50 feet, and a drill room 130 by 50 feet.

**SALEM LIGHT INFANTRY.**—At a meeting of the present and ex-members of this company, held some few days since, it was agreed

upon unanimously that all persons who have been or are members of the company be invited to unite for the purpose of a parade and supper to commemorate the services of the company during the recent war. The 18th of June has been selected as the day for the parade. Out of the seventy-one members of this company forty-two have held commissions in various grades of the Regulars and Volunteers.

**PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.**—By General Orders No. 56, Headquarters Pennsylvania Militia, the 4th of July next is designated as the day upon which the regimental colors of those Pennsylvania regiments which have served during the recent Rebellion shall be formally received by the Governor in the city of Philadelphia. These flags are to be deposited among the archives of the State, there to be sacredly preserved and cherished as emblems of the patriotism and devotion of her sons. All generals, regimental and company officers and non-commissioned officers and privates of Pennsylvania, in service during the Rebellion, are invited to take part in the ceremonies of the occasion. The committee, representing the several military divisions of the Commonwealth, appointed to assist the Governor in inaugurating and conducting the ceremony of the flag reception on the 4th day of July next, will meet at the County Court-room in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 12th of May, at 12 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of making definite arrangements for the occasion.

#### CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, May 5, 1866.**  
The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending May 5, 1866:

##### THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Charles R. Truex, second lieutenant, May 1, 1866, vice L. Deitsch, resigned.

##### FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lewis Nichols, captain, April 26, 1866, vice Isaac Underhill, resigned.  
Joseph H. Corliss, first lieutenant, April 26, 1866, vice Lewis Nichols, promoted.

Thomas J. Fagan, second lieutenant, April 26, 1866, vice Joseph H. Corliss, promoted.

##### TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Henry I. Graff, first lieutenant, March 21, 1866, vice D. C. Bosworth, resigned.

William I. Martin, second lieutenant, March 21, 1866, vice H. I. Graff, promoted.

Joseph S. Amore, captain, howitzer battery, April 26, 1866, vice E. O. Hotchkiss, resigned.

##### FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Elbert C. Benjamin, first lieutenant, April 23, 1866, cause of vacancy not given.

##### FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

David W. Bartle, captain, April 7, 1866, vice William W. Buckley, resigned.

John P. Davis, first lieutenant, April 7, 1866, vice C. A. McFarland, resigned.

Henry Simonds, second lieutenant, April 7, 1866, vice J. P. Davis, promoted.

Richard L. Stafford, captain, April 7, 1866, vice Augustus June, resigned.

##### SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Sabin S. Pierce, captain, April 4, 1866, vice L. L. Perry, resigned.

Freeman Schemerhorn, first lieutenant, April 4, 1866, vice L. P. Smith, resigned.

Byron Bryant, second lieutenant, April 4, 1866, vice F. Schemerhorn, promoted.

##### NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

August Neuss, quartermaster, April 20, 1866, vice L. Francke, resigned.

#### RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, May 5, 1866.**  
The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending May 5, 1866:

May 4th, First regiment, W. D. Dimock, aide-de-camp, absence from district.

May 4th, First regiment of cavalry, R. Parker, Jr., captain, ill health.

May 4th, First regiment of cavalry, W. H. Kennedy, second lieutenant, ill health.

May 4th, First regiment of cavalry, J. Fagan, second lieutenant, term of service expired.

May 4th, First regiment of cavalry, N. Z. De Vries, captain, in U. S. service.

May 4th, First regiment of cavalry, Peter McCullough, first lieutenant, term of service expired.

May 4th, First regiment of cavalry, H. Bosch, captain, term of service expired.

May 4th, First regiment of cavalry, K. Honan, first lieutenant, declined.

May 4th, First regiment of cavalry, Joseph Murphy, surgeon, declined.

May 4th, First regiment of cavalry, Louis Schwartz, Jr., major, term of service expired.

May 4th, Second regiment of infantry, John Dixon, second lieutenant, declined.

May 4th, Second regiment of infantry, John S. Gilmore, first lieutenant, term of service expired.

May 4th, Third regiment of cavalry, Joseph Stern, second lieutenant, term of service expired.

May 4th, Third regiment of cavalry, J. Wolbach, captain, term of service expired.

May 4th, Third regiment of cavalry, D. Schaffner, second lieutenant, term of service expired.

May 4th, Third regiment of cavalry, L. Samuels, first lieutenant, term of service expired.

May 4th, Third regiment of cavalry, Deedrick Fink, second lieutenant, term of service expired.

May 4th, Third regiment of cavalry, P. Ebeling, second lieutenant, term of service expired.

May 4th, Third regiment of cavalry, Louis Forge, first lieutenant, removal from district.

May 4th, Thirteenth regiment of infantry, A. H. Wray, first lieutenant, removal from district.

May 4th, Sixty-ninth regiment of infantry, Michael O'Boyle, captain, out of regimental district.

May 4th, Seventy-first regiment of infantry, John Howlett, second lieutenant, declined.

May 4th, Seventy-first regiment of infantry, C. H. Cochran, first lieutenant, declined.

May 4th, Seventy-first regiment of infantry, A. M. Underhill, captain, declined.

May 4th, Seventy-first regiment of infantry, D. D. Kennedy, second lieutenant, declined.

May 4th, Seventy-first regiment of infantry, Henry W. Turner, captain, absence from district.

May 4th, Seventy-first regiment of infantry, F. E. Worcester, captain, absence from district.

May 4th, Seventy-third regiment of infantry, W. Rudolph, first lieutenant, absence from district.

May 4th, Seventy-seventh regiment of infantry, C. Pidgeon, captain, absence from district.

May 4th, Seventy-seventh regiment of infantry, John Sinnott, first lieutenant, declined.

May 4th, Seventy-seventh regiment of infantry, E. T. Murphy, captain, declined.

May 4th, Seventy-seventh regiment of infantry, Owen Clarke, second lieutenant, absence from district.

May 4th, Seventy-seventh regiment of infantry, W. H. Berrigan, first lieutenant, declined.

May 4th, Eighty-third regiment of infantry, J. O. Funbrannan, surgeon, removal from district.

May 4th, Ninety-ninth regiment of infantry, Nicholas Sheran, second lieutenant, removal from district.



## ARMY MORTALITY.

THE Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune gives a table showing the total casualties in action, and from the effect of wounds and disease, in the Volunteer troops furnished by the several States and Territories, in the Regular and colored troops and other organizations, raised directly under the authority of the United States, and the aggregate number of troops raised under all calls reduced to the three years' standard; which are as follows, killed or died of wounds, 96,089; died of disease, 184,331. Aggregate, 280,420. Aggregate number of men furnished under all calls, reduced to the three years' standard, 2,154,311.

Of the grand total of deaths from all causes (two hundred and eighty thousand four hundred and twenty) there died in action and of wounds, one hundred and fifty-seven officers of the Regular Army, and five thousand and sixty-four of other white and colored troops, and of disease, eighty-three of the former and two thousand two hundred and thirty-eight of the latter, making an aggregate of seven thousand five hundred and forty-two officers. Of the enlisted men comprised in the above grand total, there died, in action and of wounds, ninety thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of disease one hundred and eighty-two thousand and ten.

From this, it appears first, that of killed in battle and of wounds, there was one officer to every eighteen enlisted men, showing greater suffering from the chances of battle of officers, who, with full ranks, constitute about a twenty-fifth part of the Army, than of enlisted men. Secondly, it appears on the other hand, that only one officer to every ninety men has died of disease. The several causes of this remarkable disproportion are evident. Officers are better sheltered than enlisted men.

Their food is generally better in quality and more varied in kind. They are not so much crowded together in tents, and therefore less subject to contagious and epidemic diseases. They have superior advantages in regard to personal cleanliness. As prisoners of war too they are generally treated more leniently. Another favoring and by no means least potential cause of a psychological nature, is the superior elasticity of spirit and moral power of endurance which is given to a man by investing him with a commission and its accompanying authority, responsibility and hopes of advancement.

A very noteworthy feature of the above tables is the extraordinary mortality among the colored troops from disease it exhibits. It is seen that, while but two thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven died in action and of wounds, the enormously large number of twenty-six thousand three hundred and one died of disease. Among the white troops the proportion of deaths in action and from wounds to the deaths from disease is about as one to two; among the colored troops as one to eight. About one hundred and eighty thousand colored men were enlisted in the Army during the war, of whom, accordingly, nearly one out of every seven died of disease. The general proportion among white troops is one to fifteen.

These figures indicate conclusively that the negro, in the condition in which the war found him, was less capable than the white man of enduring the trials, physical and moral, of military service. It may be assumed that where one died of disease, at least five others were seriously sick, so that a large proportion of the colored troops must have been constantly upon the sick list. A close analysis of the causes of this difference of physical fitness for military service in the two races, however, would no doubt show that they were in the main of a psychological character; that the great susceptibility of the colored man to disease, arose from a certain lack of mental activity and buoyancy of feeling, and that a higher moral and intellectual culture would diminish the defect. This view is sustained by the professional opinion of medical authorities.

A table is also given showing the proportion per thousand contributed, to the total of deaths in action and from wounds by each loyal State: Arranging the States in groups, the average proportion is in the New England States, 44.76; in the Middle States, 31.79; in the Western States, 36.81, and in the Border States, 25.32.

It appears from the foregoing that, as a rule, the mortality from battle ranged highest in the Northernmost States, both Eastern and Western. The high ratio of New England, 44.76, corresponds to that of Iowa, 45.44; of Michigan, 44.82, and of Wisconsin, 42.01. A remarkable deviation from this rule, however, is presented by Kansas, which is the highest on the list.

The excessive mortality in battle in the troops of that gallant State, is no doubt due to the warlike spirit kindled in its population in the early days of its existence, and nourished since. The same singularly martial disposition that induced more than half of the able-bodied men of the State to enter the Army without bounty, it may be supposed, led her troops to expose themselves most valorously to the risks of battle.

The proportion per thousand of deaths from disease in the several States is also given.

With the States in groups, we have an average proportion for the New England States of 70.45; Middle States, 31.79; Western States, 36.81, and Border States, 25.32.

The variations of mortality from disease resulted in part from the nature of the respective services required of troops drawn from different localities.

An undue proportion of New England troops was used in the unhealthy Atlantic and Gulf States of the South, and to this circumstance may be attributed in a measure the fact that 70.45 per thousand of the men from the Eastern States died of disease. The men from the West served in the fever breeding valleys of the Mississippi and its Southern tributaries, and this aided, no doubt, in swelling their mortality list. The troops from the border States served mainly in the same regions, and suffered from the same cause. All their ratios are higher than the general ratio of the loyal States, which is but 69.22.

Again, the Middle States, whose men fought to the larger extent in the Army of the Potomac, lost only 37.88, which is 33.67 below the ratio of the Western States, and 21.34 below the general ratio. Virginia was a healthier field of service than the bottoms of the Tennessee or the lowlands of Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina, and it cannot be denied, moreover, that the Army of the Potomac was always by far the best provided of all our large Armies.

From these tables, it appears that, of the total number of troops, reduced to the three years' standard, furnished by the several States, there was lost by death in action, from wounds and disease, in

Maine.....	1 in 7	Indiana.....	1 in 8
New Hampshire.....	1 in 7	Illinois.....	1 in 7
Vermont.....	1 in 6	Michigan.....	1 in 6
Massachusetts.....	1 in 9	Wisconsin.....	1 in 7
Rhode Island.....	1 in 11	Minnesota.....	1 in 8
Connecticut.....	1 in 10	Iowa.....	1 in 5 (nearly 6)
New York.....	1 in 12	Kansas.....	1 in 5
New Jersey.....	1 in 12	California.....	1 in 20
Pennsylvania.....	1 in 12	West Virginia.....	1 in 9
Delaware.....	1 in 20	Kentucky.....	1 in 10
Maryland.....	1 in 26	Missouri.....	1 in 9
Ohio.....	1 in 9		

Comparing the relative mortality from all causes in the Regular forces and Volunteer troops, we find the following ratios and proportions per thousand men furnished (the Regular Army numbered about 67,000 officers and men during the war):

	Killed or died of wounds.	Died of disease.
Regulars.....	30.55	42.27
Volunteers.....	35.10	59.22
Colored troops.....	16.11	141.39

The foregoing statistical statements comprise only officers and men who died in the service, and not the tens of thousands who were discharged for disability contracted in the service, from the effect of which they subsequently died in private life.

THE Haytian Government possesses three war steamers, viz: *Galatee*, *Geffard* and *22d of December*, the latter being named after their Independence day. The Dominicans only boast of two or three small sailing vessels for war purposes. This is now to be remedied, and an agent will soon proceed to the United States to purchase two suitable steam vessels with armament proportionate.

GREEN CLAY SMITH took steps in the House recently to aid the President in carrying out his plan for filling fat offices with ex-soldiers. He introduced a resolution directing the heads of all departments to furnish a list of all their employees, male and female, what their antecedents were, and upon whose recommendation they were appointed. Ostensibly this is a move to get at the number of department clerks who have been tainted with disloyalty, with a view to their removal.

## MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

DEFOREST-CARMICHAEL.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., April 30th, by Rev. M. Materson, Lieutenant M. J. DEFOREST, Third regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, to Miss HATTIE E. CARMICHAEL, of Sing Sing, N. Y.

LAKE-JACOBS.—At Wooster, Ohio, on the 26th ult., by Rev. Mr. Reed, Colonel JAMES LAKE, of New York, to Miss SARAH E. JACOBS.

BEAMAN-GOLDEN.—At St. Paul's Church, Louisville, Ky., May 3, by Rev. FRANCIS M. WHITTE, Assistant Paymaster GEORGE W. BEAMAN, U. S. Navy, to BETTY S., daughter of Dr. M. Goldsmith, of Louisville. No cards.

## DIED.

JENKINS.—In Baltimore, on the morning of the 8th inst., at "Bolton," the residence of her mother, ELIZABETH GWYN, wife of Captain Thornton A. Jenkins, U. S. Navy, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and Office of Detail, and daughter of the late Paymaster Francis A. Thornton, U. S. Navy, in the thirty-eighth year of her age.

**ARTIFICIAL LEGS for Amputations** of the Thigh, Knee-joints, Leg and Ankle-joints, (Symes'). Apparatus for Excisions of the Arm. Soldiers and Marines furnished by appointment of the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Army. By E. D. HUDSON, M.D., Astor Place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

## NOW READY.

## THE GREAT WAR BOOK.

## CAMPAIGNS

OF THE

## ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

A Critical History of Operations in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, from the commencement to the close of the war.

1861-5.

By WILLIAM SWINTON.

1 vol. 8vo. 640 pages. \$4 00. Finely illustrated.

This splendid history has long been looked for in military circles, and is everywhere received as the history of the "Grand Army." No book on the war will be so universally talked about, and no officer should fail to read it.

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

To declare that this Army has found a worthy chronicler, is to touch at once the top of eulogy. The author's style is at once lucid, intelligible, vigorous, and scholarly. His narrative is picturesque and entertaining, and his book has more than the charm of romance. The singular candor and impartiality of the book will win it many friends. Choice, exact, and often marvelously eloquent phraseology, joined to the lightness of the diction narrated, the novelty of many facts now first brought to light, and the revolutionary opinions so freely touched, altogether make this book one of the most noteworthy of the season.—*New York Times*.

It is the only American critical work on the late Rebellion, and it is thoroughly critical—it is entirely devoid of any partisan or political hue or tone. The importance of the volume as a contribution to history cannot, therefore, be overestimated. It will establish incontestably many points hitherto in doubt, and overthrow, perhaps, as many popular but incorrect ideas.—*Army and Navy Journal*.

Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

C. B. RICHARDSON, Publisher,

No. 540 Broadway, New York.

## THEODORE TILTON, FREDERICK

DOUGLASS, S. F. Cary, Horace Mann, J. C. Neal, Sam Slick, Plato, etc., in all, twenty illustrations, with Ethnology, Phrenology, Physiology, Phrenology, Psychology, and other interesting matters, in May No. Pictorial PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 20 cents, or a year for \$2. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

## L. BROWN &amp; CO.,

LATE SOMES, BROWN &amp; CO.,

BANKERS,

Collectors of

MILITARY AND NAVAL CLAIMS,

No. 2 PARK PLACE, Broadway Bank Building,

NEW YORK.

Correspondents in Washington,

J. W. FISHER &amp; CO., 478 14th St.

Careful attention given to collecting all just claim of Officers and Soldiers, and liberal advances made in desired. We Cash and Collect Quartermasters' and Ordnance Vouchers, Certificates of Indebtedness, and Treasury Certificates issued from the Second Auditor's Office.

We give special attention and great care to obtain PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, Clothing Accounts, etc., for discharged Officers and Soldiers and the heirs of deceased.

Prompt attention given to all correspondence.

**MIRTHFULNESS, WIT, FUN, etc.** illustrated; To the Boys; Music, its Influence; OUR NATIONAL CURSE; Sitting by the Fire; Business Colleges for Ladies; New Books; To Correspondents, etc., in May No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

**INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS** in the TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD. It has a paid-up capital of half a million, and a cash surplus of over a hundred thousand, to pay losses.

## ASTOR HOUSE.

STETSON &amp; CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

Broadway,

NEW YORK.

## TOMES, MELVAIN &amp; CO.,

No. 6 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK,

Dealers in everything necessary for the Uniform of the ARMY AND NAVY—Swords, Sashes, Belts, Shoulder-straps, Epulettes, Laces, Buttons, Fatigue caps, &c., &c.; also a large and complete assortment of Firearms, Cutlery, Double and single-bbl. Shot Guns, and Sporting Ammunition in every variety.

Sole agents for Heiffer's celebrated Army Razors, Westley Richards' Fowling Pieces and Rifles, Eley's Percussion Caps for Revolvers, &c.—Publishers of the "Uniform of U. S. Navy."

## WARNOCK &amp; CO.,

ARMY AND NAVY

HATS, CAPS,

EQUIPMENTS, and

EMBROIDERIES

per Regulation.

A choice assortment of ladies' fine furs.

Nicholas Hotel,

510 BROADWAY, New York.

## D. VAN NOSTRAND,

193 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

HAS RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

BENET'S MILITARY LAW. A Treatise on Military Law and the Practice of Courts-Martial. By Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. V. Benet. 1 vol. 8vo, new edition, law sheep. \$4 50.

BRUNNOW'S SPHERICAL ASTRONOMY. Translated by the author from the second German edition. 1 vol. 8vo, cloth. \$6 50.

PARKER'S NAVAL HOWITZER AFLOAT. By Captain Foxhall A. Parker, Commander U. S. Navy. 1 vol. 8vo, with Illustrations, cloth. \$4 00.

UNITED STATES NAVAL REGISTER, 1866. 8vo, paper, \$2 00.

BURGH'S MODERN MARINE ENGINEERING. Applied to Paddle and Screw Propulsion. By N. P. Burgh, Engineer.

To be published by subscription, in fifteen parts, demy quarto, price \$1 50 each part. (Part One now ready, and the remainder to follow monthly.)

The complete work will comprise 300 pages of letterpress matter, illustrated by THIRTY HIGHLY-FINISHED COLORED PLATES of Engines, &c., contributed by the most eminent firms in England and Scotland. Numerous clean wood cuts will be interspersed in order to assist the student, as well as to refresh the memory of the learned.

FRANCIS ON THE STRENGTH OF CAST-IRON PILLARS, with Tables for the use of Engineers Architects and Builders. By James B. Francis Chief Engineer. 1 vol. 8vo, cloth. \$2 00.

SWEET'S SPECIAL REPORT ON COAL, showing its distribution, classification and cost delivered over different routes to various points in the State of New York and the PRINCIPAL CITIES ON THE ATLANTIC COAST. By S. H. Sweet, late Deputy Engineer and Surveyor of the State of New York. 1 vol. 8vo, with maps, cloth. \$3 00.

WHITNEY'S SILVER MINING REGIONS OF COLORADO, with some account of the different processes now being introduced for working the gold ores of that Territory. By J. P. Whitney. 12mo, paper. 25 cents.

MAP OF THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE UNITED STATES. From the latest surveys. By A. Lindenkolh. Folded 8vo. \$1 00.

MILITARY MEASURES OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS, 1861-'65. By Henry Wilson, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. Paper, 8vo. 50 cents.

BATTLE OF FIVE FORKS, VA. By Major-General G. K. Warren. Paper, 8vo, with map. 50 cents.

EULOGIES IN MEMORY OF Brigadier-General Jas. S. Wadsworth and Colonel Peter A. Porter, before the "Century Association." Tinted paper, 8vo. \$1 00.

\* Copies of any of the above works sent free by mail on receipt of price.

IN PRESS.

THE BATTLE-FIELDS OF VIRGINIA (Chancellorsville), embracing the operations of the Army of Northern Virginia, from the Battle of Fredericksburg to the Death of Lieutenant-General S. J. Jackson. By Jed. Hotchkiss and William Allan. 1 vol. 8vo, illustrated with Maps and Portrait of S. J. Jackson.

ELECTRO-BALLISTIC MACHINES, and the Schultz Chronoscope. By Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. V. Benet. 1 vol. 4to, illustrated.

FOOK'S METHOD OF COMPARING THE LINES AND DRAUGHTING VESSELS propelled by sail or steam, including a chapter on Laying-off on the Mold-Loft Floor. By Samuel M. Fook. Naval Constructor. 1 vol. 8vo, with illustrations.

LUCE'S SEAMANSHIP. Compiled from various authorities, and illustrated with numerous original and selected designs. For the use of the United States Naval Academy. By S. B. Luce, Lieutenant-Commander U. S. N. Second edition, revised and improved. 1 vol. royal octavo.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS. Containing a Descriptive Account of the Construction of the Works, and also Reports on the Brooklyn, Hartford, Belleville, and Cambridge Pumping Engines. With plates. 1 vol. folio.



# WM. KNABE & CO.'S

## FIRST PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL

### GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

These Instruments having been before the public for the past thirty years, have, upon their excellence alone, attained an UNFURNISHED PRE-EMINENCE that pronounces them unequalled. Their

#### TONE

combines great power, richness, sweetness, and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of intonation and harmoniousness throughout the entire scale. Their

#### TOUCH

is pliant and elastic, and is entirely free from the stiffness found in so many pianos, which causes the performer to so easily tire. In

#### WORKMANSHIP

they cannot be excelled. Their action is constructed with a care and attention to every part therein that characterizes the finest mechanism. None but the best-seasoned material is used in their manufacture, and they will accept the hard usages of the concert-room with that of the parlor, upon an equality—unaffected in their melody; in fact, they are constructed,

"NOT FOR A YEAR—BUT FOREVER."

All our Square Pianos have our new improved Grand Scale and the Agraffe Treble.

#### WAREHOUSES,

No. 630 BROADWAY, N. Y.

J. BAUER & CO.,

Sole Agents.

**INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS** in the TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY of HARTFORD. It has issued nearly forty thousand policies, and paid over one thousand losses.



### THE STANDARD

#### AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES.

The best and only reliable ones in use. Manufactured only by the Patentes.

PIELAN & COLLENDER,  
63, 65, 67, and 69 Crosby-st., New York.

**ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW NOVEL,**  
**THE CLAVERING,**  
With full-page illustrations on tinted paper, is publishing in  
**THE GALAXY,**  
The New Illustrated Fortnightly.  
PRICE, 25 CENTS.  
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

## GROVER & BAKER'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM



ELASTIC STITCH

AND

LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

495 Broadway, New York.

## NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, No. 12 Wall Street.

ORGANIZED 1850.

Cash Capital paid in.....\$1,000,000  
Surplus, March 1, 1866, over. 300,000

Total Assets, over.....\$1,300,000

In the present insecure condition of insurance business (see Table of Returns to Superintendent Barnes), this Company offers to the public undoubted and increasing security, as it has escaped almost without loss the recent disastrous fires.

Following as conservative a course as ever, it has yet increased its income to the rate of one million dollars per annum.

RISKS TAKEN ONLY AT ADEQUATE RATES

#### DIRECTORS:

DAVID STEWART, ISAAC A. CRANE,  
JOHN MORTIMER, JR., EDWARD L. HEDDER,  
J. TAYLOR JOHNSTON, E. REED McILVAINE,  
EDWARD ELSWORTH, JAMES R. TAYLOR,  
EZRA WHEELER, B. G. ARNOLD,  
THOMAS C. DOREMUS, COE ADAMS,  
T. B. CODDINGTON, R. BURKHALTER,  
PETER NAYLOR, H. H. WARDEN,  
JOSEPH W. MEEKS, W. W. PARKIN,  
WM. H. WISNER, H. H. SWIFT,  
W. M. D. THOMPSON, P. E. NORTON,  
O. H. GORDON, FRED. SCHUCHARDT,  
GEO. F. THOMAS, DAVID WAGSTAFF,  
LLOYD ASPINWALL, HENDERSON MOORE,  
HENRY ROWLAND, DAN'L S. SCHANCK,  
H. D. WALBRIDGE, ROBERT H. OBER,  
JAMES STOKES, P. NOTMAN.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.

P. Notman, Secretary.

Henry Kip, Superintendent of Agencies.

**INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS** in the TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY of HARTFORD. Its premiums are low, and it pays losses promptly.

## NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

1865! ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS, 1865!

Commencing Monday, November 6, 1865.

#### GOING NORTH.

Trains leave Twenty-Sixth Street.  
8 15 a. m. Mail Train for Chatham, stopping at all stations.  
9 45 a. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.  
11 00 a. m. Albany and Troy Express Train.  
2 30 p. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.  
4 00 p. m. Albany and Troy Express Train.  
4 10 p. m. Pawling Train, stopping at all stations.  
5 00 p. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.  
6 40 p. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.  
8 30 p. m. William's Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

#### GOING SOUTH.

Passengers Landed at Twenty-Sixth Street.  
5 30 a. m. Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.  
6 30 a. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.  
8 45 a. m. Pawling Train, stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains, Scarsdale, Bronxville, William's Bridge, Fordham and Mott Haven.  
8 00 a. m. Mail Train, from Chatham, stopping at all stations.  
8 10 a. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.  
11 30 a. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.  
Troy 9 30 a. m. Albany and Troy Express Train, stopping at Chatham, Hilledale, Millerton, Dover Plains, Pawling, Brewsters, Croton Falls and White Plains, and at Kinderhook for New York passengers.  
4 30 p. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.  
Troy 3 10 p. m. Albany and Troy Express Train, stopping at Chatham, Hilledale, Millerton, Amenia, Dover Plains, Pawling, Brewsters, Croton Falls, Bedford, White Plains, and at Kinderhook on signal for New York passengers.

N. B.—Tickets and Baggage Checks for Harlem to Hudson River Roads good over either Road.  
I. C. BUCKHOUT, Eng'r and Gen'l Supt.

## ARCHIE LOVELL,

A VERY ATTRACTIVE STORY,  
BY MRS. EDWARDS,

Author of "Miss Forrester," "Ordeal for Wives," &c.,

IS NOW PUBLISHING IN

**THE GALAXY,**

The New Illustrated Fortnightly.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

## THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

VOLUMES I. AND II., FOR 1863-4 AND 1864-5

Handsomely bound in cloth and Turkey morocco, and containing a full Index, may now be obtained at the office of the JOURNAL, No. 39 Park Row, New York.

PRICE, \$750 A VOLUME IN CLOTH; \$10 A VOLUME IN TURKEY MOROCCO.

## BOUND VOLS. of the JOURNAL.

Among the valuable matter contained in these volumes and in the weekly issues of the JOURNAL may be named:

1. A weekly record of Military Movements throughout the field of war.
2. The Official Reports of Army and Navy Commanders, and of Government Departments and Bureaus.
3. A full Gazette of Changes in the personnel of the Army and Navy.
4. Notices of new inventions relating to the art of war.
5. Full and constant correspondence from the ablest officers of the two services on the professional questions of the hour; suggestions of changes and improvements; discussions of military subjects.
6. An extended and thorough discussion of the iron-clad question, with the official reports thereon.
7. Editorial criticisms and observations, and criticisms on current literature.
8. Notices of the progress in military science in foreign countries; of foreign military literature, invention, administration.
9. Instructions to correspondents in tactical matters.
10. In fine, a complete record of everything relating to the late war and to the general progress of military science.

The Indexes to these Volumes, embracing references to over three thousand articles, are carefully prepared, and add greatly to the value of the work.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL obviously enjoys facilities for accurate information, not only of events in the late campaigns, but also of the spirit and opinions of the Army, which no other newspaper could be expected to obtain. It has therefore been able to give to its weekly record of military movements something of the dignity and verity of history.

In its department of Correspondence, as well as in its Editorial pages, many ideas have been first suggested which have since become laws or usages to the benefit of the Army and Navy.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is published weekly, at \$6 a year. Single copies may be obtained of newsmen generally.

## NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

From the Boston Transcript.

It is impossible to run the eye over the pages of this volume, now that the events its records and discusses have passed into history, without being struck with the sagacity, ability, wisdom, and moderation with which it has been conducted. Its accounts of movements and battles can be read now with satisfaction, as they were at the time the best informed, most intelligent, and most trustworthy statements which appeared in the newspapers of the country. The *Edinburgh Review*, in the only article published abroad in which justice was done to our great general, based its judgments chiefly on facts furnished by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. While it is not devoted to the interests of the class it most especially represents in opposition to the interests of the whole nation, it is the best organ which that class has ever had in this country, both in respect to fullness and accuracy of information, and comprehensiveness of judgment.

From the Edinburgh Review.

[The following is an extract from the article referred to in the above notice of the *Boston Transcript*.]

The year has closed upon a series of operations so vast in design and so interesting a detail that it may be broadly asserted that modern warfare affords none more profitable as a study, when viewed with due reference to the conditions of the struggle; and the main particulars are already made known to the world through reports published in its columns, as superior in accuracy and clearness to the wild extravagances which filled the American journals of three years since, as Wellington's dispatches to Napoleon's bulletins. The New York weekly paper named at the head of this article, THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, has alone more honest and painstaking information as to the current campaigns than the whole press of North and South contained in the days of Pope and McClellan.

From the Allgemeine Militar Zeitung (of Darmstadt), Germany.

We know of no military paper which surpasses the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in comprehensive range of subjects. It cannot be said that the knowledge, the views, the talent for presenting opinions and facts displayed in its columns are surpassed in any European military paper. We particularly prize this journal because it gives us a direct view of American military affairs, which hitherto we have been compelled to regard through the partisan spectacles of French and English writers.

From the Baltimore American.

Serving most essentially the interest of the ARMY AND NAVY, it should be in the hands of every officer, providing him with official data which he can in no other way so readily and promptly obtain, and spreading before him, from the best sources, the most recent information upon all subjects relating to either service.

From the Boston Advertiser.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has conquered a prominent place in our periodical literature by consistent and meritorious effort, and stands now without a rival in its peculiar sphere. \* \* \* The standard authority of military criticism from a professional point of view.

From the New York Times.

The JOURNAL deserves the confidence and support of all connected with both military and naval branches of the service, and of the public generally, as an able and faithful representative of our nation's defenders.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,

Proprietors,

Office No. 39 Park Row, New York.

## PHELPS, JEWETT & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

## CABINET FURNITURE.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Consisting of

PARLOR, RECEPTION, LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM, CHAMBER, AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

They invite the attention of their friends and the public to a critical examination of their stock, one of the

Largest and Best Assorted in the City, at Nos. 264 and 266 CANAL STREET, New York.

SENT SOMETHING EVERYBODY SEND FOR IT FREE W.C. & F.P. CHURCH 39 PARK ROW NEW YORK

## WHERE I CAN INSURE, WHAT I CAN INSURE AGAINST, AND WHAT IT WILL COST ME.

### I CAN INSURE IN THE NATIONAL LIFE AND

TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, 243 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Opposite City Hall Park.

EDWARD A. JONES, President.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, HALF A MILLION.

AGAINST EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENTS that can happen to me on Sea or Land.

I can insure my Life on the purely Mutual Plan either by an Endowment, or a Life Policy, or a Ten-Year Non-forfeiture Policy.

\$25 secures a General Accident Policy for \$5,000, with a Weekly Compensation of \$25.

\$10 secures a Marine Policy for \$10,000 for a voyage to any European port, covering loss of life at sea from accident.

\$167 35 per annum secures an Endowment Policy of \$5,000, with profits payable at the age of 50, or at death to a person 25 years of age.

\$96 90 per annum secures a Life Policy of \$5,000, with profits, to a person 25 years of age. A Loan of one-third of the Premium, or Life, or Endowment Policy, will be given, if required, without note.

POLICIES ISSUED AT ONCE.

NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED for General Accident Policies.

W. E. PRINCE, Vice-Pres. ASHER S. MILLS, Sec. THOS. B. VAN BUREN, Treas.

**FIRE ARMS, their History; a New Rifle, illustrated; Trouble in Schools; Phenomena of Plants; To the Boys; Soliloquy of a Bachelor; Wanted, A Home; Tall, Short, Large and Small Men; Telegraphing; "They best Succeed who Dare;" Plurality of Worlds; Morality; in May No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.**

## GILMORE & CO.'S CELEBRATED BAND INSTRUMENTS

EXTENSIVELY USED IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Prices Reduced May 1, '66. Circulars sent free by Mail.



The general adoption of our instruments by all first-class bands and musicians throughout the country is the best evidence of their superiority over all others now offered to the public.

GILMORE & CO., MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURERS, Nos. 18 and 19 Harvard Place, Boston, Mass.

## OUT-DOOR SPORTS—BASE-BALL,

ARCHERY, CRICKET, CROQUET, AERIAL CRICKET, RINGOLETTE, INDIAN CLUBS, GERMAN BALLS, Etc.—Implementers of the above complete and of the best make. Also, Chess, Checkers, Dominoes, Playing Cards, Bagatelle, Trivoli, Roulette, Treize, Cribbage, and many other Social Games, constantly on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail. Price list may be had on application. C. F. A. HINRICHS, 150 Broadway (up stairs), N. Y.

**INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS** in the TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY of HARTFORD. It has paid over one hundred thousand dollars to holders of its policies and tickets, including \$78,500 to twenty-five policy holders, for \$460 in premiums.

## ARMY BADGES, MASONIC EMBLEMS, &c.

B. T. HAYWARD:

NO. 208 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Room No. 1, up stairs.

I will send a BEAUTIFUL GOLD ENAMELED CORPS BADGE, for either Corps or Division of the late Army, for \$1 50; or a SOLID COIN SILVER BADGE, for \$1; or a MINIATURE RANK PIN, for \$2.

I will send a SOLID GOLD MASONIC PIN for \$2, Beautifully Enameled, or KNIGHT TEMPLAR'S PIN, New Design, for \$4, together with my Wholesale Illustrated Circular.

**THE HORACE WATERS Grand,** Square and Upright PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS and CABINET ORGANS. Wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from \$60 to \$225. Factory and warehouses, 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

**INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS** in the TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY of HARTFORD. It insures against all kinds of accidents, and its benefits are received by all classes of men.

## B. B. MERRILL, MERCHANT TAILOR.

No. 8 Astor House, New York.

A full assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to Military Uniforms, &c.



**THE NEW FORTNIGHTLY MAGAZINE.**  
NOW READY AND FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS-DEALERS.  
THE SECOND NUMBER  
OF  
**THE GALAXY;**  
AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE  
OF  
ENTERTAINING READING.  
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

THE GALAXY ENLARGED.  
The gratifying reception accorded to the first number of THE GALAXY has encouraged the Publishers to increase its size by the addition of sixteen pages. This enlargement will enable them to give greater variety and interest to its contents.

THE GALAXY will now give to its readers 192 PAGES OF READING MATTER EACH MONTH, which is 48 pages more than is given by any other magazine published in this country.

THE GALAXY is published fortnightly, on the 1st and 15th of each month, and has the advantage of coming to the reader immediately between the monthlies and the weeklies.

**ITS TYPOGRAPHY.**  
The publishers have endeavored to make the typographical appearance of THE GALAXY as perfect as great care and large expense could secure, and they are pleased to be able to say that this feature of the magazine has received the highest praise from the press throughout the country.

**ITS CONTRIBUTORS.**  
THE GALAXY will be an original American magazine; arrangements have accordingly been made for regular contributions from the best known and most meritorious writers in the country; and, moreover, the Editors will always seek to elicit and encourage contributions from new authors of real ability or decided genius. The articles in THE GALAXY will be signed with the names of their authors, who will be allowed a wide freedom in the expression of opinions.

The first and second numbers of THE GALAXY, for May 1 and 15, 1866, contain contributions from  
RICHARD GRANT WHITE,  
JOHN ESTEN COOKE,  
FRANCES POWER COBBE,  
ROSE TERRY,  
GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND,  
EDMUND C. STEDMAN,  
THE AUTHOR OF "EMILY CHESTER,"  
Prof. PIERRE BLOT,  
Dr. W. H. DRAPER,  
Gen. CLUSERET, and others.

THE GALAXY is also publishing serially, simultaneously with their appearance in England,  
**THE CLAVERINGS,**  
By ANTHONY TROLLOPE,  
And  
**ARCHIE LOVELL,**  
By Mrs. EDWARDS.

The first number of THE GALAXY, containing the first installment of these stories, may be ordered from any newsdealer or from the publishers.

**ITS ILLUSTRATIONS.**  
Each number of THE GALAXY will contain at least one full-page illustration, on tinted paper, which will be printed at the best press in the United States. Besides this, other illustrations, by clever artists, will be inserted in the text.

**CONTENTS OF THE GALAXY,**  
FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING MAY 15TH.  
I. THE CLAVERINGS By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. (With two illustrations).  
CHAPTER IV.—Florence Burton.  
CHAPTER V.—Lady Ongar's Return.  
CHAPTER VI.—The Rev. Samuel Saul.  
II. IN THE HAMMOCK. By ROSE TERRY.  
III. THE MARCH OF THE CHOLERA. By W. H. DRAPER, M. D.  
IV. THE ART OF DINING (the first of a series on Cookery.) By Prof. PIERRE BLOT.  
V. ARCHIE LOVELL. By Mrs. EDWARDS.  
CHAPTER IV.—Archie.  
CHAPTER V.—A Cigar by Moonlight.  
VI. UNBELIEF. By the Author of "EMILY CHESTER."  
VII. THE HOME OF VICTOR HUGO (with two illustrations). By General CLUSERET.  
VIII. MISS CLARE. By MARIA L. POOL.  
IX. FALLACIES OF MEMORY. By FRANCES POWER COBBE.  
X. SPOKEN AT SEA. By EDMUND C. STEDMAN.  
XI. A STORY OF THE OPEQUAN. By JOHN ESTEN COOKE.  
XII. NEBULE:  
Shakespeare's Birthday at the Century Club  
The Machinery of Dramatic Criticism.  
Mr. Stedman's Anonyma.  
A London Strike.  
The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.  
An Uncivil Missionary.

**PROFESSOR BLOT ON COOKERY.**  
In the second number of THE GALAXY is commenced a series of articles on COOKERY by Professor BLOT, the well-known teacher of the art. These articles will be made of great practical value to every family. Besides many general gastronomic directions of essential importance, they will contain recipes and practical suggestions which must secure for them thousands of readers.

**TERMS:**  
The price of THE GALAXY is 25 cents a number; \$5 for the year of 24 numbers; \$3 for the half year of 12 numbers. The yearly subscriber receives over 2,300 pages of matter (about 600 pages more than is given by any other magazine in the country), illustrated by at least 25 full-page engravings on tinted paper, and innumerable smaller illustrations inserted in the text. Specimen copies sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents. Address  
THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,  
Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau St., New York,  
General Agents.

**SCHUYLER, HARTLEY, GRAHAM & CO.,**  
19 Maiden Lane and 29 John-st., New York,  
DEALERS IN  
ARMS AND MILITARY GOODS, PRESENTATION SWORDS  
AND PISTOLS, FLAGS, &c., &c.,  
BREECH-LOADING RIFLES AND SHOT GUNS.  
Publishers of THE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF ARMS, &c.

**ARMY AND NAVY BUTTON CO.**  
AND  
**WATERBURY BUTTON CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF ARMY, NAVY, MARINE, REVENUE, POLICE, LIV-  
ERY, AND FANCY GILT AND PLATED BUTTONS.

Buttons of all States, both Line and Staff, constantly on hand, and every description of Gilt and Brass Military Trimmings.

DEPOTS:  
49 CHAMBERS STREET, }  
NEW YORK. } 17 FEDERAL STREET,  
BOSTON.

**MILLER & CO.,**  
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in  
MILITARY AND FANCY GOODS,  
PISTOLS, AMMUNITION, SWORDS,  
BELTS, HATS, EMBROIDERIES,  
FASHES, CAPS, MONY-BELTS,  
GAUNTLETS,  
WRITING, DRESSING, WORK, GLOVE,  
TOILET, JEWEL, CIGAR CASES.  
Fans, Field and Opera Glasses, Reticules, Lunch and  
Travelling Bags, Flasks, Pocket Books, Etc.  
NO. 9 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

**MARINE AND FIRE  
INSURANCE.**  
**METROPOLITAN  
INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
No. 108 Broadway, New York.

CASH CAPITAL—ONE MILLION DOLLARS.  
ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1866—OVER \$1,600,000.

This Company insures, at customary rates of premium, against all MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS ON CARGO OR FREIGHT; also, against Loss or Damage by FIRE.  
If PREMIUMS are paid in GOLD, Losses will be paid in GOLD.  
The Assured receive 75 per cent. of the net profits, without incurring any Liability, or in lieu thereof, at their option, a liberal discount upon the premium.  
All Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

SCRIP DIVIDEND DECLARED JAN. 23, 1866,  
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.  
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice-President.  
JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, 2d Vice-President.  
HENRY H. PORTER, Secretary.

**BAKER & MCKENNEY,**  
Manufacturers of and Dealers in  
**MILITARY GOODS,**  
141 GRAND STREET,  
East of Broadway, New York.

**MILITARY INSTRUCTOR.**  
COLONEL WM. W. TOMPKINS  
Has the honor to announce to his military friends, and the public generally, that he has located himself corner of Centre and Grand streets (Sixth Regiment Armory Rooms), where he continues to impart

**MILITARY INSTRUCTION**  
In Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery Tactics; prepares persons for commands in every grade in each branch of the service. He will in future attend daily from 8½ A. M. to 12 M., and from 1½ P. M. to 6 P. M. (Other hours by arrangement).  
All persons are required to commence at the elementary lessons—review the past, if already in commission—in order that each may become competent to instruct those entrusted to their charge. CITIZENS made competent to fill any grade.  
A course embraces 30 lessons imparted twice a week. Charge, \$15 for each arm, payable at beginning.

**INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS**  
in the original TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD. It is the oldest, largest and safest accident insurance company in the country. New York office—160 FULTON ST.

**HEADQUARTERS OF ARMY  
OFFICERS.**  
**BANCROFT HOUSE,**  
COR. BROADWAY AND 20TH ST., N. Y.

To the Officers of the Army:  
GENTLEMEN: Permit me to call your attention to the fact that I have leased the above Hotel for a term of years, and have refurnished and renovated the entire establishment, and am now prepared for the reception of the travelling public. My old friends of the Army, to whom I am so much indebted for success in the past, I would most respectfully invite to a trial of my accommodations, and guarantee that no effort on my part will be spared to make the time spent at my House agreeable.

The "BANCROFT" is most admirably located, both for parties visiting New York on business or pleasure, being in the immediate vicinity of Union and Madison Squares, the Fifth Avenue, and other most prominent Hotels of the City. It is also easy of access, either by car or stage, which pass the door almost every moment, conveying passengers from the Battery to the Central Park; while for quiet, comfort, and all the modern conveniences, it cannot be surpassed by any Hotel in the City.

Yours, respectfully,  
ALBERT H. CRANEY,  
Late of the EBBITT HOUSE, Washington, D. C.

**S. D. KEHOE,**  
Manufacturer of  
KEHOE'S  
**CELEBRATED INDIAN CLUBS,**  
103 ELM STREET,  
One door from Canal Street, NEW YORK.  
**KEHOE'S INDIAN CLUBS.**

PRICES.  
6, 7 and 8 lbs. per pair.....\$5 00 15 lbs. per pair.....\$10 00  
10 lbs. per pair..... 6 00 20 lbs. per pair..... 14 00  
12 lbs. per pair..... 7 00 25 lbs. per pair..... 16 00  
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

2 lbs. per pair.....\$2 00 4 lbs. per pair.....\$3 50  
3 lbs. per pair..... 3 00 5 lbs. per pair..... 4 00  
**WOODEN DUMB BELLS.**

**STEAM TO LIVERPOOL,** calling at  
QUEENSTOWN (Ireland.) The Inman Line,  
sailing twice a week, carrying the U. S. Mails,  
EVERY SATURDAY—EVERY WEDNESDAY,  
From Pier 44, North River.  
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY,  
By the Mail Steamer Sailing Every Saturday:  
FIRST CABIN.....\$120 STEERAGE.....\$35  
to London..... 125 to London..... 40  
to Paris..... 135 to Paris..... 50  
Wednesday's Steamers will temporarily carry freight only. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, \$40. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's offices.  
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

**D. B. JOHNSTON,**  
99 BLEECKER STREET,  
(Formerly Captain in 162d regiment N. Y. V.)  
Having returned to the business, has completed all arrangements, and is now selling the

**CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES**  
in the market; combining all the improvements of value in any instrument, including GRAND SQUARE SCALE, FULL IRON FRAME, OVERSTRUNG BASS, BUSHED KEYS, OVAL PINS—all of the latest style and improved mechanism of the very best workmanship and material. Every Piano warranted for five years, or as long as the purchaser wishes.  
OLD PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.  
PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

**FLORENCE**  
SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL,  
FAIR AM. INST., 1865.

REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION—FOUR SEPA-  
RATE STITCHES—UNIFORM SELF-AD-  
JUSTING TENSION.

WILL GATHER AND SEW A RUFFLE AT THE  
SAME TIME.

GREAT CAPACITY AND GREAT SIMPLICITY

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,  
505 BROADWAY, N. Y. York.

**ÆTNA**  
**INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.**  
(Chartered 1824.)  
OFFICE, 170 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....\$300,000.

Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Rents,  
Leases, &c., against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE,  
and MARINE RISKS ON LAKES, RIVERS and  
CANALS.

F. A. CONKLING, President.  
H. C. BEACH, Vice-President.  
C. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

**MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSUR-  
ANCE COMPANY,**  
NO. 35 WALL STREET,  
NEW YORK.  
ASSETS, January 1, 1866..\$1,366,699.  
ORGANIZED APRIL, 1844.

The Company has paid to its Customers, up to the  
present time, losses amounting to over  
EIGHTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

For the past nine years the cash dividends paid to  
Stockholders made from ONE-THIRD of the net  
profits, have amounted in the aggregate to  
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE AND A  
HALF PER CENT.

Instead of issuing a scrip dividend to dealers, based  
on the principle that all classes of risks are equally  
profitable, this Company will hereafter make such  
cash abatement or discount from the current rate,  
when premiums are paid, as the general experience of  
underwriters will warrant, and the net profits remaining  
at the close of the year will be divided to the  
Stockholders.

This Company continues to make Insurance on  
Marine and Inland Navigation and Transportation  
Risks, on the most favorable terms, including Risks on  
Merchandise of all kinds, Hulls and Freight.

Policies issued making loss payable in Gold or Cur-  
rency, at the Office in New York, or in Sterling, at the  
Office of RATHBONE, BROTHERS & COMPANY,  
in Liverpool.

**TRUSTEES.**  
JOSEPH WALKER, AARON L. REID,  
JAMES FREELAND, ELLWOOD WALTER,  
SAMUEL WILLETS, D. GOLDEN MURRAY,  
ROBERT L. TAYLOR, E. HAYDOCK WHITE,  
WILLIAM T. FROST, N. L. MCCREARY,  
WILLIAM WATT, DANIEL T. WILLETS,  
HENRY EYRE, L. EDGERTON,  
CORNELIUS GRINNELL, HENRY R. KUNHARDT,  
E. E. MORGAN, JOHN S. WILLIAMS,  
HER. A. SCHLEICHER, WILLIAM NELSON, JR.,  
JOSEPH SLAGG, CHARLES DIMON,  
JAS. D. FISH, A. WILLIAM HEYE,  
GEO. W. HENNING, HAROLD DOLLNER,  
FRANCIS HATHAWAY, PAUL N. SPOFFORD,  
ELLWOOD WALTER, President.  
CHAS. NEWCOMB, Vice President.  
C. J. DESPARD, Secretary.

**UNITED STATES  
Army and Navy Journal;**  
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,  
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE  
**ARMY AND NAVY,**  
and to the

DISSEMINATION OF CORRECT MILITARY INFORMATION.  
Terms.—\$6 per annum in advance; \$3 for six months  
in advance. Advertisements of a character suited to  
the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a li-  
mited extent, at twenty-five cents a line each insertion.  
Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short  
as possible.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to  
receive from officers in the two services, correspondents  
and general communications of a character suited to its  
columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer  
should, in all cases, accompany his communications,  
not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.  
Address.

**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,**  
39 Park Row, New York.  
**AMERICAN NEWS CO.,** 121 Nassau-st.,  
General Agents.